IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,985.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY, MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
21st June	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	.....
19th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	.....
16th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	.....
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	.....
27th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Octr.	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
11th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
25th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOREA.....	11000
1st Novr.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	.....
8th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MARMORA	10000
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
22nd ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA...	11000	.....	.....
6th Decr.	ARCADIA...	7000	MEDINA.....	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONA	8000	.....	.....
20th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	.....

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st June 1913
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd July 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 26th June.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lasa	2185	Friday 27th June ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Wednesday the 25th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa" 3360 Tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
20th June, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenaner	24th Sept '13

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	11th July 1913.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913.
A steamer	6000		20th Aug. 1913.
A steamer	6000		17th Sept, 1913.
A steamer	6000		15th Oct. 1913.
A steamer	6000		12th Nov. 1913.
A steamer	6000		10th Dec. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from ..... Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247	

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Coohin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400 000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioysang	Tilnliag	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.... ,, ,, 627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

WHY IS A RING?

A circle is more beautiful than a square; a square is more beautiful than a parallelogram. Lord Kames.

There is an old custom in the Isle of Man, writes Mr. Cyril Davenport in his book on Jewellery published by Methuen and Co., according to which an unmarried girl who had been offended by a man could bring him to trial, and if he were found guilty she would be presented with a sword, a rope and a ring. With the sword, she might cut off his head; with the rope, she might hang him; or with the ring, she might marry him. It is said that the latter punishment was that invariably inflicted

In composition of colour, figure and "multitude in unity" we have an unparalleled collection to choose from of the most

BEAUTIFUL RINGS

SPARKLING WITH LUSTRE

of excellent workmanship and distinctive design which cannot but command notice in these days when considerable critical attention is accorded to the highest forms of art productions.

The ENGAGEMENT RING is undoubtedly the most interesting of all objects of present day jewellery, because of the universal and sympathetic interest which attaches to it, and by reason also of its being really a product of civilisation and refinement.

The diamonds used in the rings we offer for sale are cut on Scientific principles by which they gain much lustre, and the beautifully polished surfaces and depth and richness of colour of the varieties of coloured gems used will help to stimulate the highest artistic appreciation of our

RINGS OF BEAUTY.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES

HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian steamer "Capri" from KOBE, HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE and PENANG, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 17th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Victoria Dock No. 16. Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 25th instant.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. FERRERO,
Agent,
Societa N. Di S. Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEALTH OFFICER, for the Municipality of Howrah, adjoining Calcutta, a large manufacturing town with a population of 179,006.

Applicants must hold a registerable qualification in medicine, etc., and in addition a British Diploma or Degree in Public Health or Sanitary Science, but applications of gentlemen with Indian Diplomas will also be considered. Applicants should have had some practical experience in a responsible position as Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer of a large town and must satisfy the Commissioners of their administrative ability.

The selected candidate will be expected to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

The Health Officer will receive pay according to his professional standing and experience and candidates are invited to state what salary they require.

The appointment will probably be for a term of years with a fixed annual increment, and such term will be liable to be extended from time to time at the discretion of the Commissioners for such term as the Commissioners may think fit. The Health Officer will however be liable to removal during his time of office for misconduct, neglect of or incapacity for his duties, but only with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.

The appointment will be subject to the usual rules relating to Provident Fund, Leave, etc., particulars of which will be supplied on application.

Candidates are invited to send in their names, ages, country of birth and selected testimonial with dates of receipt of their degree or diplomas and other usual particulars to the Secretary of the Howrah Municipality so as to reach that officer before August 1st, 1913.

D. C. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10 P.M.

TO-NIGHT

QUO VADIS?

Last night of the second part.

IT IS A REVELATION.

All our films, including the ROYAL GERMAN WEDDING.

TO-MORROW

We reach the climax.
The last part of

QUO VADIS?

We also hope to show

THE DERBY.

Full particulars
TO-MORROW.
They will be worth looking for.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Two Performances every evening at 7 p. m. and 10 p. m.

A Magnificent Programme with novel and interesting features.

CYMBELINE

A film of historical interest, dealing with the Roman invasion of Britain; splendidly produced and of great dramatic force.

SPECIALITY DANSEUSES.

Miss Sybil Garrard
Miss Rosie Johnson
Miss Jessie Gilley
The Rose Trio
Faulein Diamond
Mlle. Francois
4 Sisters Dubarry

THE 6 BUTTERFLIES

In Dainty Viennese Dances.

JACKOVLEW TRIO

acknowledged by Press and Public the most wonderful dancers seen on any stage in India.

Mme. JACKOVLEWA

The superb singer of Russian ballads and operatic selections.

Coming direct from
COVENT GARDEN OPERA,
London, and appearing from SATURDAY next.

Mlle. ROSHANARA

A star performer of Indian Dances.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As 8; Gallery, As 4.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL PICTURE-PLAY

"CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT."

A complete realization of Rose Hartwick THORPE'S CHARMING VERSES.

The Programme also includes:—

1. HOW SHE WON HIM ..... (Comedy.)
2. LOVE OF CHRYSANTHEMUM ..... (Drama.)
3. BABY'S FIRST OUTING ..... (Comic.)
4. WILLY THE HUNTER ..... (Comic.)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5th Editions).

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.
Hull, England.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

WANTED.

REQUIRED at once two bright JUNIOR CLERKS by important Company Apply stating full particulars as to qualifications, experience, age and salary wanted to Box No. 95 care of this Paper.

WANTED CAPITALIST to start Spining, Oil, Leather and other Factories in a Native State. Land and other reasonable concessions will be given. Good market for trade, a rare chance. Apply sharp before end of June to No. 79, care of this Paper.

ENGINEERS WANTED FOR LAKE STEAMERS OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

COMMENCING salary Rs. 100. RISING to Rs. 170 per mensem without food. Applicants required to sign three years' agreement and must hold certificates from the Indian Government of having passed the examination qualifying them to take charge of ENGINES and BOILERS.

None but smart intelligent men, well up in their work and capable of doing repairs to their machinery need apply

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered Apply to MANAGER. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. A MAHOMADAN preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector, Mangrol State,
Mangrol, Kathiawar.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED experienced newspaper REPORTER. Apply Box No. 900 "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

KULU FRUIT SEASON.

BEST ENGLISH PEARS from 15th July and Finest Apples from 10th August in 9lbs. baskets for Rs. 3-12-0 by V. P. Post including all charges, to any part of India and Burma. Orders booked now. Apply MANAGER Aramgarh and Raisan Orchards, Raisan P. O., Kulu, Punjab.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—The LEASEHOLD PROPERTY and BUILDINGS, OUTHOUSES, SHEDS, etc., lately used as an Ice Factory, situated at Calicut Street off Frere Road, near New Docks. Very suitable for Offices, Godown and Storeyard. For further particulars apply to

MANAGER,
Boyd's Ice Factory,
Calicut Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"
LONDON.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
Single Copy	One Anna.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
Single Copy	Two Annas.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN:
For insertions in the amusement Column. ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Rahmani, 1872 tons, Captain E R Lewis, sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Karachi with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The steamer Elswick Hall, 2,459 tons, Captain J Berlin, arrived in harbour on Thursday from North Shield via Alexandria with ballast.

The steamer Ilwen, 2,615 tons, Captain G J Jenkins will sail to-day for Manchester with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Lindinfels, 3,525 tons, Captain H Muller, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg via Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Zamoni 2,474 tons, Captain S Driver will sail to-day for Kobe via Sabang, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S uffe rin . Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie . Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 19.

Aviemoor .....2382 Koepod...Bankura ...1905 Whytehead...M M and Co
Bahrein .....Grant .....Arab ...Strs Ld
Carthusian .....2576 Davies.....T M & Co
City of Agra.....3096 Buck...K Nixon and Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Elmmoor.....2290 Williamson.....W and A G and Co
Elswick Hall.....2459 Berlin.....Port Said...Ralli Brothers
Farara .....717 Feathers .....S W and Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen...F F Campbell and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Lowther Range Greendry .....T M and Co
Lindenfels...3525 Muller...W & A Graham&Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Thiybee ....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
Ninian .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Norfolk.....Buchley .....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick .....M M & Co
Pundua...2126 Handcock .....M M & Co
Somera.....3158 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.....2330 Burger ...A Yoll & Co
Datta...4720 Martin ...Aden ...21-6 ... P & O Co
Schwanenfels...2443 Kesserich W & A G & Co
Suadar.....3987 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Sangola ..... 3349 Scott.....M M and Co
Silesia.....3318 Nicolich .....A L S N Co
Portlos ...1959 Roberts.....G & A G & Co
Vellore ...5168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co
Capri .....2717Portunato.....R line
Khosron .....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata.....	3641	Smith...	Antwerp ...	22-6	M M and Co
B Blake	2396	Hill	W A & G & Co		
B Trecarrell ...	2479	Lower...	Port Said...	20-6	Ralli Brothers
C & E Hindoo ...	3156	Groves	J Finlay and Co		
D & E Risaldar...	3091	Jones...	Calcutta ..	21- 6	T M and Co
F Clan Leslie ...	2499	Henderson...	Taticorin .	23-6	J F and Co
G Kanzler.....	1865	Schopp...	Durban...	21-6	A S Co
K Koroona ...	2237	Purkis...	Dunkirk ..	21-6 ..	W & A G and Co
M Radcliffe ...	3675	Mathews ...	Hull.....	1-7 ..	T M & Co
O Benacre	1952	Jones			T M & Co
P Clan Macfarlane...	3107	Swanston...			J F & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umona.....	2388	Bivers...	L'pool ...	21-6	W & A G & Co
3 Muttra...	2935	Corey...	Calcutta	23-16 ...	M M & Co
4 Cairnross ...	2516	Hyslop			T M & Co
5 Markomannia ...	2840	Papps...	Hamburg...	21-6...	W & A G & Co
6 Botenfels ...	3590	Goose ..	Hamburg ...	28-6	W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels...	3627	Heipers...	Karachi...	22-6	W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince.....	3515	Coull.....		20-6	K N & Co
9 City of London...	5693	Whish...			K N & Co
10 & 11 Nordmark		3173 Leining	Kar chi...	21-6...	W and A G and Co
12 & 13 India ...		Talbot ...	London.....	28-6 ..	P & O Co
14 Linga.....	251	Butler	Karachi..	20-6 .	M M & Co
15 Urlana ...	3383	Pratt ...	Calcutta ...	21-6 ...	M M and Co
16 Zamoni.....	2472	Driver...		20-6...	T M & Co

M W D D

Ujina.....3426	Hill		M M and Co

OF SIDE M.

Lhasa.....950	Penny.....	M M and Co

H W P D

Bahaduri.....829	Goolam	Bo S N Co
Indravati... ..573	Esmail	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Lindenfels ...	Muller.....	H'burg, May 15
19	Elswick Hall	Berlin	N Shield May 3

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
19	Kasara.....	Morrison...	Basreh, &c
	Rahmanie.	Lewis	Jeddah, &c
	Stphanoet...	Goodridge .	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Zamoni, Driver, for Kobe, &c.
" Ilwen, Jenkins, for Manchester.

The steamer Elswick Hall, began to load yesterday for Port Said (for order).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Kohistan" left Port Said on the morning of June 18.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR MANCHESTER.

...s—9,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts ...ed, L Dreyfus and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

...a s—360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR PORT SAID. (For Orders.)

...ona s—1,250 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR KOBE.

...moni s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

[FOR CALCUTTA.

Uriana s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

Messrs. Heinrich and Lorenz Hagenbeck, sons of the late Karl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, have completed arrangements with Mr. C. B. Cochran to present at Olympia next Christmas a big scientific animal exhibition and circus.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOTHAM.—At Rockcliff, Mussoorie, on the 5th June, the wife of Capt. J. C. Hotham, 4th Cavalry, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

"Children's Day" Throughout India as a thanksgiving for the Viceroy's recovery after the bomb outrage at Delhi.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Envy is the greatest fault in man.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—In celebration of H. E. Lord Hardinge's birthday, the Cadet band will play the following programme of music, commencing at 8 p.m. to-day. (The play-ground will be illuminated and open to the public.

March .....If Briton to Briton be true.....	Croock
Selection(from)The Bohemian Girl ...	Balfe
Polka .....Jout a la Joie	Fahrbach
Song .....Killarney	Balfe
Round-Dance ...La Veleta	Morris
Fantasia .....on English Songs...	Hartman
Galop.....Poltergeister.....	Faust

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Grand March.Pomp and Circumstances.....	Elgar
Incid Music (to) .....Monsieur Beaucaire...	Rosse
Morceau ...Salut d'Amour.....	Elgar
Melodies (from).....A Waltz Dream	Straus
Song.....O Dry Those Tears	Riego
Hungarian ...Dances	Brahms
Valse.....Septembre	Godin

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.—The dead body of De Silva, a medical student of the Grant Medical College, who was missing for some time, was found floating in the well of the Sir J. J. Hospital compound yesterday morning.

END OF A CRIMINAL'S CAREER.—The Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday on the body of Maloo Samat, a Dook labourer. It was stated that the man had been leading the life of a drunkard and a criminal, and had only recently returned from prison.

The jury found that, being tired of life, he had committed suicide by taking a quantity of opium.

A BATHING FATALITY.—A labourer was bathing in a tank in the compound of the Gold Mohur Mills, Dadar, yesterday morning. He went beyond his depth. His cries for help attracted other Hindu mill labourers two of whom jumped into the water to save him, but he was drowned before they could reach him.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	20	m 0 49 a	28 9
Sat	21	m 0 30	25 6
		1 25 a	28 5
Sun	22	m 1 9	25 3
		1 59 a	27 11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri ...	20	m 5 42	15 7
		6 53 a	19 4
Sat	21	m 6 20	16 1
		7 32 a	19 3
Sun	22	m 6 56	16 8
		8 11 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18 (Wednesday) do	6h 1m. do	7h. 17m
19 (Thursday) do	6h. 1m. do	7h. 17m
20 (Friday) do	6h. 2m. do	7h. 18m
21 (Saturday) do	6h. 2m. do	7h. 18m
22 (Sunday) do	6h. 2m. do	7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 18th, 11h. 23-7m. p.m. Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10-8m. p.m. : New Moon, July 4th 10h. 36-2m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 3h. 7-3m. a. m.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla) ; Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
0-44...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7- 0
10-18... ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21- 1
12-52... ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-25
15-13... ,,	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-50
17- 8... ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-51
19-41... ,,	Agra Cantonment ,,	11-17
20-42... ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-18
23- 0... ,,	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17... ,,	Amballa Cantonment ..... Dep.	3-55
5-39... ,,	Ludhiana ..... ,,	1-16
6- 2... ,,	Phillaur ..... ,,	0-47
6-45... ,,	Jullundur ..... ,,	0- 9
8-29... ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	22-29
11-43... ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	21-22
14-33... ,,	Lala Musa ..... ,,	15-43
18-51... ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.		12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45.....Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42.....Arr.	Simla .....Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN DOWN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW. UP

H. M.		H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
16-15..... ,,	Jhansi .....Dep.	15-50
18-13..... ,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
20-30..... ,,	Cawnpore ... ,,	11- 8
21-45.....Arr.	Lucknow ..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

ZARTHUSTRA'S DEATH-DAY.

TRADITIONAL HISTORY AMONG THE PARSIS.

The Parsis yesterday celebrated solemnly with prayers and Jussons the anniversary of the death of Zarthushtra, the Prophet of Iran, who flourished about 40 centuries ago according to some authorities; and according to others, as many as 60 centuries since.

According to the traditional history of the Parsis it was in the reign of Vistasp, who is known in Greek history as Darius Hystaspes, and who was one of the first disciples of the Iranian Prophet that the newly propogated religion was founded. It was through the influence of Vistasp and through the prowess of his powerful son Asphandiar that the religion obtained such numerous converts,

Arjasp, King of Turkastan, who belonged to a premitive religion was very much wroth at this conversion of Hystaspes, and sent him ambassadors to induce him to return to his original polytheistic faith. Vistasp who is popularly known amongst the Parsis as Gustasp declined to do so, and on the contrary invited him to embrace Zoroastrianizm which he said, was the best religion he had found. Arjasp then declared war. In the first expedition he was worsted, but tradition goes that when Vestasp was away at Kabul for the purpose of converting the Persian hero Rustam to the new religion, Arjasp invaded Iran with a mightier host than he had brought before, and defeated the Persian army. Tur-bar-tur, lieutenant of the King of Turkastan, entered the Fire Temple, in which Zarthushtra was engaged in offering prayers with a large congregation, killed the Prophet and the priests. He extinguished the Holy Fire and played havoc with everything in the Fire temple.

When Vistasp returned from Kabul, he sent his son Asphandiar to invade the country of Arjasp and attacked his stronghold. Asphandiar did his work thoroughly, and wreaked such a terrible vengeance on the enemy of his faith that he put to the sword not only the opposing army, but laid waste the whole of Turkastan, decimating the population thereof.

Last evening a large number of Parsis met at the Anjuman Atash Beheram, at Dhobitalao, where prayers were offered and speeches were made, appropriate to the mournful occasion.

This year being the first time that Government had been pleased to declare the day a public holiday, a special resolution expressive of the gratitude of the community was unanimously adopted.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 18th June to 6 a.m. on the 19th June :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	7	6
Total mortality from all causes		81

WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 14, was 507, giving a death-rate of 26·91 per annum per thousand as against 66·47 the corresponding period of last year, and 36·19 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 63, died from fevers; 23, plague; 1, measles ; 1, cholera ; 2, leprosy; 39, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 140, affections of the respiratory organs, 33, diarrhœa; 6, dysentery; 24, still-born; 53 old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows,—Jain, 12; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste; 226; Hindu low caste, 61; Musalman, 134; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 21 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 306 as against 361 for the corresponding period of last year and 353, the average over the past five years.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Sandys Colonel Seely states that the Royal Flying Corps is stationed at South Farnborough, Salisbury Plain, and Montrose. The strength af the corps on May 1 was 70 officers and 583 of other ranks.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Government of India have approved of the pensioners of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalions, R.G.A. being brought under the same rule for obtaining civil employment as pensioners of the Indian Army.

Certain disputes having arisen between the contractors of the new Corporation buildings and the Madras Corporation, the completion of the buildings is likely to be delayed. In the meanwhile the matters under dispute have been referred to arbitrators for settlement.

News has been received in Ceylon from the Captain of the s. s. *Wiltshire* that Mr. David Waite, a passenger in the vessel, is missing. It is believed that he fell overboard in the Gulf of Suez. The *Wiltshire* passed through Colombo on the 4th May on her way to London from Australia.

It is an interesting coincidence says the "Statesman" which has given rise to the garlanding in London of Rabindranath Tagore, admittedly the greatest living Indian poet, by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is in the very front rank of contemporary Indian lyrists. Both these writers, it will be noted, came from Bengal. Mrs. Naidu is the daughter of Dr. Aghor Nath Chatterjee, who was Director of Public Instruction in Hyderabad, and she is married to a Hyderabad doctor who is in the state service. Her laurels have been gathered very largely as a writer in English verse, and she is a fluent public speaker with a perfect command of English.

It is considered in Karachi that the admirable lecture on wheat elevators for Karachi and the Punjab, delivered by Mr. Victor Bayley at the recent Public Works Department Congress at Lahore, calls for some correction of detail in justice to the position of the Karachi exporters. Mr. Bayley was apparently misinformed in stating that wheat bags shipped from Karachi to Europe are destroyed or sold as scrap. On the contrary, these bags are believed by Karachi merchants to represent a very important item in the calculation of the wheat exporter. Mr. Bayley was also incorrect, it seems, in his remarks about the impurity of wheat exported from Karachi. We, the "Sind Gazette", are told that wheat is now being shipped hence on a very clean basis, and, far from being (as Mr. Bayley thinks) at a lower price than any other wheat, it ranks among the highest in value in the Home markets.

The *Asahi* of Osaka Japan, reports that the Tata Iron Foundry recently sent samples of iron produced at the Foundry to Middlesbrough for chemical analysis and examination. The result of the examination was very satisfactory, and Messrs. Tata were given a certificate to the effect that the quality of the iron showed a superiority in value of over 14s. as compared with the Cleveland iron which is taken as a standard. Pig iron imported into Japan, continues the Osaka journal, is for the most part Cleveland iron. Last year however, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha signed a contract with Messrs. Tata and Sons for importing Indian iron. This year the Tokio firm has contracted for the importation of this iron to the amount of over 30,000 tons. The Japanese being accustomed to using the Cleveland iron, the demand for Indian iron still remains small, but the price is low in comparison with the good quality, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is making every effort to extend the market of Indian pig-iron in Japan.

There is apparently a revival of Suttee in India. Within the short period of three or four days no less than two cases of women who committed suicide on the death of their husbands have been reported, and probably others have taken place but have not reached the newspapers. When a year or so ago, a young Bengali lady burned herself to death in Calcutta, attention was drawn to the danger arising from the deification of the Suttee. The house where the practice of Suttee was revived says the "Englishman," became a centre of pilgrimage to the people in the locality, and the relatives of the dead lady were informed over and over again to repeat the story of the Suttee. Glowing accounts of the Suttee also appeared in the vernacular papers. Since then no less than half a dozen cases of women performing Suttee have come to light in Bengal. It looks as if the practice of Suttee is again coming into vogue among the Hindus. Situated as is the widow in the Hindu social scale, it is difficult to distinguish between men or women who allow young women to burn themselves alive and murderers. It is time the police took active measures to prevent the revival of the Suttee.

The vexed question of whether Burma should impose a cess on the rice exports to pay for the improvement of roads and communications is referred to in the report for 1912-13 on the maritime trade of the province. "Will the consumer pay ?" is asked when import duties are suggested at Home : in this case, conversely, opinions are divided on whether the producer pays an export duty or not. Mr. Judge, the Chief Collector of Customs, who has written the Burma report, remarks :—"In view of the numerous protests made by persons engaged in the rice trade against the present scheme it may be of interest to recall the similar outcry made when the Imperial export duty was raised to its present level in 1867. The history of the rice trade subsequent to that enhancement was discussed at length in the Chief Commissioner's report on Trade and Customs for 1871-72, and he pointed out that so far from the export duty preventing Burma from competing with Saigon and Bangkok, those ports had been beaten out of the European market; and he regarded it has fully established that the rice duty falls entirely upon the producer, and if it were taken off to-morrow the shipper would not pay one anna less for the rice than he pays now.'" This is a valuable piece of evidence : the rice-producers are the people who would benefit most of all from better communications. If there are young industries whose development would be quickened simultaneously, an exemption from contribution in their case would constitute indirectly a real encouragement on the part of the authorities. Theoretically speaking says the "Pioneer" the rice duty is all wrong : but on the facts we must find in its favour. The only thing to be borne in mind is that acts may alter.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar

Long Causes.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt Edgelow G W and Co.
O.S. 245-13—Manchersha, J S Mody and another vs P D Mody and others. Ardeshir, Mulla.
1005-12—D J Mantri Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ld. Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.
779-09—Dikshit—N G Pramanic Price Wills Reeves a firm Little.
550-11—Matubai J and A Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H. Manchersha and N.
766-12—Wacha and Co R D Sethna vs Motibai Alias Gokibai Madhowj and Co.
1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessooi Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M Pirat Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Ardeshir H D and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld ; Payne and Co.
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd ; Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshire H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.
1276-12—Chinnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Sarki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.
1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Coverji Shirki, Chinnis M and K.
594-42—Subnis and G Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co ; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.
623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.
O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ardeshir.
In Re Suit Nos. 357-92 and 1002-11—Matubhai—S M Noormahomed and others vs C G Hussen, Hiralal and Co. for a Pauper.
262-13—Pestonji, Bai Jeewanbai widow, Bai Amboobai widow and others, Madhavji.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.

Long Causes.

834-12—Payne, Bhowanidas Veeramul and Co vs Hakimji Tajbhai and another, Jehangir and S.

Reference.

4-12—Nicholson In Re Government Fatmabibi widow and others Nanu

Long Causes.

822-11—Bhaishanker K and G. Lakmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co, Ltd vs Ghordhandas Khatao and others. Edgelow Inaigie
25-13—Madhavji G Karsondas vs Valivahu widow, Unwalla and P.
738-12—Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur K. Dayam vs Kapurchand Mohanji; Little and Co.
166-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Mojilal Bapulal Surajmal.
826-12—Payne Mia M H J M Chhotain and another the Shergarli Coal Co. Ld.
105-13—Payne Bai Goolbai B D Harver B D Harver Ardeshir.
163-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas V Rajpal and others Dastur.
70-13—Payne Soniram Jitmal Mookhibai widow Patell.
439-12—Tyabji J Kedarnath K Pannlal and Bhaishanker.
1156-12—Dubash N J Joshi C A Purhoit and our Amin Motichand.
1166-12—Mulji A Joitaram and another S Mavanlal Madhawji.
1226-12—Captain M Gulabchand J Balkison and ou. Payne.
1228-12—Kanga Keshowji Deokaran L Kuverji and others Mehta.
1111-12—Payne K Bhugwandas D Maughermal and another Jamshedji.
1253-12—Bhimji Mowji Nanji and another D Tricumdas and others Shroff; Manicklal.
1255-12—Manicklal K P Banker D P Banker and another Smetham.
1275-12—Smetham F S Ghandy and others V Dharamdas Wadia.
125-09—Payne K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and another Mulla Tyabji.
160-09—Payne K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Tyabji
1032-10—Wadia, Harivalabhdas Kashidas, vs Kanayalal, Jeynarayen and others, Subnis.

Captains and officers of the Clan Line of steamers, Glasgow, are erecting a white marble tablet in the English church at Tuticorin in memory of Mr. John Lawson, the eldest son of Sir John ad Lady Lawson, of Whitby, who was drowned at sea.

Thirty-three of the old Para rubber trees in the Heneratgoda Botanic Gardens, Ceylon, were blown down during a recent gale. Never had such stormy weather been experienced before, and considerable damage was caused in the Gardens. The rubber trees, which have stood for very many years, came down one after the other, and branches were also torn off others. Fortunately, the famous Heneratgoda giant and the other record yeilders of latex were not damaged. The trees, that have been blown down, are splendid specimens and excellent seed-bearers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THIS AND THAT.

No ! I am not going to indulge in a dissertation about the monsoon. Interesting a physical problem though it may be, it has been so written about and talked to death during the last month, that most of us, if it be now mentioned, close our eyes and compose ourselves for quiet snooze, until the original being, who directs his flow of conversation along the well-worn channel, diverts it into a stream less heavily charged with the rains of the 'burra bursat'. It is certainly extraordinary how the Englishman's climatic origin, even in the east, with its more regular periods of sun and storm, generates within him an insatiable desire for fatuous discussion about the weather. A coming monsoon is eagerly anticipated not so much for the relief it affords from the painful conditions of a hot-weather season, but because the date of its arrival and its uncertain alternations of rain and fine will give unrivalled opportunities for unlicensed participation in the national vice of meteorological small-talk. If this chatter about the rains were confined within the boundaries of the Indian Empire, it would in its tremendous volume be deafening enough, but it seems that we have in addition to be favoured with the unwanted opinions of self-constituted prophets from the London suburbs. If the seer of Wimbledon Park, who this year supplied us with prognostications, inaccurate by no less than fifty per cent, were in the future to spend his ha'pence rather in the purchase of Old Moore's Almanack, than in the sending of messages across the sea, he would not only be doing his rival a monetary good turn, but would also relinquish an annual opportunity of bringing the profession of foreteller of the future into irretrieavable disrepute. I am afraid I have discussed the monsoon after all !

Talking of seers and other such queer fowl reminds me of a peculiar story I heard a short time ago concerning the exorcism of devils. A gentleman, whose hygenic instincts were abnormally developed, and who was, consequently, extraordinarily careful that the milk he drank was perfectly free from any form of contamination, possessed a valuable cow, who, by careful tending and scientific feeding, produced lactic fluid in excellent quantity and of unrivalled richness. Walking one morning towards her stable—to pet her as was his wont—he was met by her keeper who horrified him with the information that his charge had that day refused to give a drop of milk. "She has got devils, Sahib," said the man "must get 'Devilman' to drive them out." "Devil man?" queried the owner, what utter nonsense" "Nay Sahib," answered the keeper "Devilman absolutely necessary. He will charge two rupees for his services" The owner, after some argument, eventually agreed to what he considered would be a useless experiment and handed over the required sum to the keeper with the stipulation that there was to be no payment unless the attempted cure was successful. That afternoon the magician arrived, and, together with the keeper and the owner's 'chokra' who happened to be present, repaired to the cow's stable. Entering the stall the 'Devil-man' made many mysterious gestures, and recited numerous mantrums, and, after about a quarter of an hour's work declared that the cow was cured, and that she would give plenty of milk that very evening. After the magician's departure the 'chokra,' who had been an interested spectator of the proceedings, left the stable and walked towards his master's bungalow. Hardly, however, had he gone fifty yards when he staggered and fell heavily to the ground, where, after twitching feebly for a few moments, he lay absolutely still. The cow-keeper filled with dreadful foreloding approached the inanimate body, and, kneeling down beside it, proceeded to examine it carefully. He was shocked to discover that the wretched 'chokra' was stone dead, but after searching thoroughly he could find no external symptoms except a little foam upon the lips. A doctor called in was similarly unsuccessful, and a post-mortem examination of the victim's inside conducted with all due care by a Bombay hospital, revealed no valid reason for the dreadful tragedy. The only person who seemed able to assign a cause for the extraordinary occurrence was the keeper, who asserted that that the magician must have driven the devils out of the cow into the 'chokra,' for, as he rightly pointed out, the animal had been entirely cured, and the evening after the exorcism had rendered her usual quantity of milk. Will wonders ever cease ?

If the average Bombayite was asked whether the 'Quo Vadis' film, that is at present being exhibited at one of the cinematograph shows, was worth seeing, he would probably reply in the affirmative and would in proof of his assertion point out, that one of its scenes portray the devourment of unfortunate Christians by hungry lions in a Roman ampitheatre. Even the Britisher, world-famous though he be for his hypocricy, would not, I fear, forbear to give his recommendation to this artificially-produced exhibition of pagan brutality. The bull-fight, the cock-pit, and the prize-ring, no less than this moving picture, would by the self righteous inhabitants of the United Kingdom be branded as cruel and degrading spectacles to be avoided by all decent-minded persons as hurtful not only to the on-looker but also to the less fortunate participants. Yet what happens if the Englishman gets an opportunity of taking part in some orgy of cruelty undiscovered by his friends ? He is quick to take advantage of it. Never a bull-baiting takes place in Spain, but every Saxon, Norman, or Celt be he tourist or resident within reaching distance, is drawn to the arena as by an irresistible magnet. He goes to his seat prepared to be shocked. He is shocked, he is sickened, and he is ashamed, but he revels in it, and in his heart he knows that he will return again. We in Bombay at least are spared the bull-fight but nevertheless by moving-picture enterprise our morbid desires are amply catered for. You and I will go and see the Christians eaten; with a thrill of expectation we shall watch the first mouthful and with keen regrets observe the last. The last, that is, for the particular night—for I, at any rate, shall be there the next. As far as one on-looker is concerned the film will be a grand success.

B3.

One thousand pounds has been allotted by the City Corporation to entertain the members of the International Conference of Medicine, which will be held in London in August next.

WHY LOSE YOUR HAIR

CUTICURA SOAP SHAMPOOS

And occasional light dressings of Cuticura Ointment will prevent it when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for travellers make awarded a Gold Medal in the

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 18. BOMBAY, June 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.		Mins.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-4		
3 do. Rentes.	84 Ex	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27		1-4
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 5-16		1-4
Bar Silver in New York	53 5-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·42	1-2	un chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-4	1-2	
do 7 day Market Loans ...	3 3-8		1-2

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 10 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. ..... were allotted to Calcutta.
" 6,60,000 " to Bombay.
" 4,40,000 " to Madras.
" 10,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min Rate) received full per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received full per cent. above the rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·94 and Madras 1594.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" ..... " to Bombay.
" ..... " to Madras.
" 1,00,000
Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 d. (Min Rate) received full per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 d. (Min. Rate) received full per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·0.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 46,90,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 20,60,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Moderate business.
Futures		Quiet. Steady.
Manchester		Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000 "
Imports	...	8,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6 81+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug Sept.
6·54 +03	6·53 +03	6·44 +03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 32 +03	6·26 +03	6 22 +03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar. Mar.-Apr.
6·21 +03	6·21 +03	6·22 +03 6·23 +03

New York 11 a.m., July 12·14, Oct. 11·63.
New York official Noon call July 12·12 Oct. 11·63.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·33, Oct. 11·67.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	5,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2 60 0
" Exports to Great Britain ..	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton	12·40 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July	12·10—05
Futures—Month of Oct.	11·58—09

Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 9-16 unchgd
Futures month of July ...	12·30—10
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·58—09
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ...	8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 14 to 16-15 gauge ...	3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ..	2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-45 in. by 44 yds Liepmans No 1500 ...	12 5 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	11
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ...	6
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Buyers.
months ...	June-July.
Water Twist American 30s.	10 pence.
" " " 40s.	11 1-2
Mule " " 40s.	11
" " " 50s.	12 3-4
" " " 6 s.	15
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2
" " " 50s.	17
" " " 60s.	18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...		Nominal.
Do. Months— ...		.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...		.....
Wheat White Karachi	37 3-4	unchgd.
Do. Months ...		June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—		London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-8	unchgd.
Do. Month— ...		June July.
		London—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.
Barletta R sso ... Do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46—1-8
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ...Not received.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...41 2-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-12-6+0-1-0 July-Aug.—Hull—Done—Steady.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 27-9
" " Mutton Tallow... 39-9
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 101-8+5-16

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 7 3-4—3-4 June-July—Done—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £79 3-4unchgd
Yellow Metal ...d. 6 15-16unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £65 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Eaton Hall," "Istrat".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags)..13 5 1-4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady. Not much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected.
German Beet-root 59 p.c. ...9 7 1 2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 8 3-4—1d. —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm. Closed quiet.
E A B similar crystals C & F India 13 10 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...July-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 1 1-2—June—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 1 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 3—June—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—} June Value. } Unchanged.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi— June—Value. }

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

MR. HABERSHAM KING:—"General and well divided rains have fallen in Texas which are beneficial. Conditions continue favourable elsewhere. Existing conditions would benefit if continued for a week or ten days longer."

WELD AND CO.:—"Commercial and Financial Chronicle reports acreage increased 3.20 per cent. Miss Giles reports crop condition 83.9 per cent. against her last report 84.6. Our travelling man wires from Texas—"showers in central Texas, beneficial. Conditions on the whole are very good." Liverpool good undertone but long liquidation continues.—New York market declined on considerable short selling by Wall Street and New Orleans owing to weather continuing favourable."

The American markets closed easier, with futures 5 to 10 points lower. The local market is closed to-day for a Public holiday. Prices are nominally easier. Good Broach March is quoted Rs. 296 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 245. Fine Broach June is Rs. 299, and fine Khamgaon Akola June Rs. 260.

The remainder of the market are also closed.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 5,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·40
Future Cotton at New York July ... 12·10—05
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·58—09
Tone Market at closing Spot.. .....
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Steady

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and declined owing to bearish private crop reports and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 9-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... ... 12·30—10
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11·58— 9
Future closing tone.— ... .

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	7,000
Cocanada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...	5
Cocanada Ginned—London C. I. F.	... ...	5 1-32
Egyptian F G. Fair Brown		9·80
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 11-16d.
Good Bengal	... ...	5 8-32d.
F. G. Benga'	... ...	5 15-32d.
Fine Bengal	... ...	5 16-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 11-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	...6d. June-July Sellers
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).		11 1-8
Weft 54 American	...	11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	14 1-2
Weft 32's	... ...	14 3-8
Twist 36	... ...	10 1-2
Twist 42	... ...	11 5-8
Twist American 60...	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	...	18 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady
Tone of coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—		.....
Mid American at Liverpool		6·81+1

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

June-July ...	... ...	6·54+3
July-Aug ...	... ...	6·53+3
Aug.-Sept ...	... ...	6·44+3
Sept.-Oct ...	... ...	6·32+3
Oct.-Nov. ...	... ...	6·26+3
Nov.-Dec. ...	... ...	6 22+3
Dec.-Jan. ...	... ...	6·21+3
Jan.-Feb. ...	... ...	6·21+3
Feb.-Mch. ...	... ...	6·22+3

MANCHESTER, June 18.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet and little doing—Business very little doing in Staples.

LONDON, June 18.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June-July—Ldn. 44 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Antwerp ... 46 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ... 41 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— do Sellers
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes . June— £24 0 0 "
do ... Aug.-Sept— £23-10-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...480960 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Dunkirk... 6 3-6
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg 47 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ... 50 9 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c exship June-July—Dunkirk ... 51 9 "
Do. Ferozpore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. June-July—Hull ... £3-11-3 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London. .....

LONDON, June 18.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sellers.
June-July—London... 38
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London .. 37 9 "
Do. Club No. 2.. June-July—London ... 38
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Steady
Do. South Australian ... May—37 10 1-2 Value
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. June-July— 35 10 1-2 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Steady
Do. Red Graded American per central L'pool option July 7 6
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .

LONDON, June 18.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ... Aug. 9 6 1-4 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hburg. Oct-Dec 9 8 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug.... 13 3 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F India July-Aug. 12 6 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ... Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 6 3-4 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market,. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, June 18.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value
C. I. F. Calcutta June... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec. 10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June... 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi June... 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi .....
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet —Nothing
Special Feature ... } doing

LONDON, June 18.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	65	0	0
" Best English Selected.	71	5	0
" Braziers	79	15	0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	20	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	208	0	0
Yellow Metal	6 15-16d.		
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G.O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	0	0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	16	3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	2	19	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3	18	9
Lead Pig English ...	20	10	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady		
Silver, Spot ...	27		
" 2 months hence ...	27 5-16		

Tone of Market— Quiet with little doing.

LONDON, June 18.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27
Silver 2 Months ...	27 5-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c. ex. div. ...	£ 84
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 74 1-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 87 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·22 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43 3-4
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	3 1-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 1-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 9-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, June 18.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 40,00,000
Rs. ..... were allotted to Calcutta.
" 6,60,000 do to Bombay.
" 4,40,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 10,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d, (Min. Rate) received per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·94.
Madras 15 94
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ..... do to Bombay.
" ..... do to Madras.
Rs. 1,00,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min Rate) received per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d (Min. Rate) received per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·00
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 4,60,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... ...Rs. 20,60,000

LONDON, June 18.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 89 Sellers.
Do. TN Spot July delv. 89 do
Do. TN Spot Aug. delv. 90 do
Do. Tone of closing market for TN spot .. Quiet.
Do. do TN Futures Quiet but steady
General Tone of Market—Less enquiry.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·54	6·53
July-Aug....	6·53	6·52
Aug.-Sept...	6 44	6·43
Sept.-Oct....	6·32	6·31
Oct.-Nov....	6·26	6·25
Nov-Dec....	6·22	6·21
Dec-Jan....	6·21	6·20
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·21	6·20
Feb.-Mar....	6 22	6·21

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for May 1913.

	Earnings for May 1913.	Increase or decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction ..	212,485	+ 12,694	+ 6·35
Electric Supply ...	98,295	+ 19,773	+ 25·18
Total.....	310,780	+ 32,470	+ 11·66

	Total earnings from January 1913.	Increase over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction..	1,039,034	+ 36,500	+ 3·64
Electric Supply ...	4,26,878	+ 76,121	+ 21·70
Total.....	1,465,912	+ 112,621	+ 8·32

a Exclusive of Power supplied to Tramways.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1913 ... ...Rs. 1,37,757
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 18,303
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1913 ...Rs. 4,01,816
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 17,146

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1913 Rs. 33,109
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 1,795
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1913 ...Rs. 1,03,425
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 6,844

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1913 Rs. 9,476
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 4,022
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1913 ...Rs. 28,368
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 2,562

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 7th June 1913 ... ...Rs. 12,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 1,075
Total earnings from 1st Apr. to 7th June 1913 ... ...Rs. 1,07,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 25,595

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1765
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1700
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	109
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Benar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2140
China ...	1000	1000	...	805
Ch'no Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1467½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	288½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	522½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	525
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1650
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	380
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad Ballough ...	550	500	15	420
Imperial Cotton ...	1000	1000	40	1300
Indian Mfg ...	500	500	...	115
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	430
James Greaves ...	1000	1000	60	1000
Jamshed Mfg ...	500	500	...	205
Jivraj Baloo ...	250	250	5	145
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	420
Khandesh ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khatau Makanjee...	1000	610	25	850
Kohinoor ...	1000	1000	45	1380
Leopold ...	500	500	15	860
Lakshmi Cotton ...	...	...	...	...
Madras United ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Maneckji Petit ...	500	500	65	1500
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	80	3210
Mysore Spinning...	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Moon ...	30	30	...	...
New Great Eastern ...	1000	1000	...	100
New City of Bombay ...	200	200	6	252½
Phoenix ...	500	500	35	1090
Presidency ...	100	100	6	163½
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Silk ...	1000	1000	50	780
Sholapur ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
S Mahratha ...	100	1000	125	4800
Standard Mills ...	250	250	15	50
Sun ...	500	500	25	1385
Swan...	250	250	Nil	130
Swadesh ...	250	250	10	295
Textile ...	500	500	25	1720
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	460
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	141
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	530
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	6¾ "	133½
Central Provinces..	25		4	22
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 "	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1 00	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Brenl's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khatgaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar ...	500	500	40	557½
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

The "London Gazette" states that the King has been pleased to approve of the use and recognition throughout his Majesty's dominions during tenure of office of the title of "Honourable" in the case of the Chief Justice of Canada, the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and the Chief Justices and Judges of certain other Courts in the several provinces of Canada.

TRIBAL LIFE IN BALUCHISTAN.

THE PAUCITY OF WOMEN.

Probably no feature of Baluchistan life impresses a new comer more forcibly than the fact that the population is always on the move. In extreme cases whole masses of the population move like a slowly advancing glacier. Wherever one travels one will come across families camped in blanket tents or living in temporary huts of bark or palm leaves, or even sheltering in holes in the hill-side. Even in the more settled parts of the country many of the permanent villages are permanent only in the sense that the same structures on the same sites serve as dwelling places year after, but they can only be compared to the roofs beneath which swifts and martins nest annually. Three inter-related causes are responsible for this—extremes of heat and cold, pastoral pursuits, and lack of perennial water and cultivable land. It is not surprising, therefore that there is extraordinary ignorance everywhere even as regards the external practices of religion. All the tribesmen are Mahomedans, but few know much of the teachings of Islam. In the wilder parts of Jhalawan a wayfaring Mullah may still run some risk of being driven from the encampment for scaring the flocks with his call for prayers, and there are Mullahs in the Bolan who consider that the repetition of the creed is quite enough to make a couple man and wife in lawful wedlock. But if there is little religion, there are plenty of superstitions and an abundance of holy shrines. These shrines vary from the crest of the majestic Takhti-Sulaiman to rough piles of stones with rags and tatters fluttering over them. Countless are the offerings littered about a shrine: tiny bags stuffed with hair, the first fruits of children's locks, baby dolls and cradles, pathetic mementoes of many a childless woman leading strings of camels that speak of hazardous journeyings and rich merchandize, horns of wild animals and other spoils of the chase, while on the coast may be seen the grisly jawbone of a shark. All these tell the varied tale of anxious yearnings or pious gratitude. But the wild tribesman is a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles and pounces on any little thing that strikes his fancy as he trudges along the road only to deposit it in child-like faith in the first shrine he comes across. Thus is explained the oyster tree at Fort Munro, an ancient olive beneath which the Baluchis deposit fossils picked up while grazing their herds on the hills. Allied to the tales of the shrines are the accounts of the superstitions but for these we must refer the reader to Mr. Bray's pages. As he himself says after giving many details if we once embark on a voyage among superstitions and magic, it would be very long indeed before we could reach the haven where we would disembark.

Shrines and superstitions play a great part in connection with the relations of the two sexes. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, a childless wife is a source of great profit to holy men. To have no children at all is of all calamities the most calamitous, but a daughter is little better than a gift to your neighbour after all. There is accordingly on overwhelming desire for male issue, a desire which is as intense among the mothers of Baluchistan as it was among the mothers of the Jewish world. There are numerous methods of divination of the sex of the unborn babe unknown to Professor Schenck, and there are ways in which matters may be arranged to bring the right sex into the world. If a daughter should, unfortunately, be born, care is taken to ensure that the event does not occur again. This may be effected by giving the mother hotly spiced chicken broth, or something sour such as pickles or curdled milk. Not but what some folk think it enough to call their girl "Bala Nista,"—No more of the feminine gender, in which they are not dissimilar to the purchasers of sweepstakes' tickets whose noms-de-plume are "This Time" or "At Last." However, if the tribesmen want more men than women, they are certainly successful in obtaining their wishes. Fewer girl children are born than boys; the mortality in infancy is much greater among females than males; and the burden of nomadism is heavy on the women, who have to trudge along laden with the family's impedimenta, with their lords and masters stepping briskly ahead, and have to pitch the tents while the men look on. The result is a marked paucity of females throughout Baluchistan.

The problems that arise owing to the shortage of women are very acute in the Punjab, where there are now only 817 females to a thousand males. In Balu

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AWARD A "FABRICATION."

DECISION IN PETITION ARISING OUT OF AN OLD DISPUTE.

On the Original side of the High Court, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar heard yesterday two applications in the case of Alimohamed Ghulam Hussein and others vs. Cassum Gulam Hussein. The first application was from the defendant asking that an agreement of November 15th, 1912, should be recorded and that a decree should be passed in his favour with costs. The plaintiff's application was that the award of the arbitrators dated October 2nd, 1912, should be filed.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., solicitors, appeared for the defendant and the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, appeared for the plaintiff.

This suit was admitted by Mr. Justice Farran on July 15, 1892. In this the plaintiff asked that the partnership which existed between the plaintiff and the defendant be dissolved and that the accounts be taken by the Court. The partnership lasted for only fourteen months and could not have been heavy. In October 1894, it was referred to a Commissioner for taking accounts. From 1894 to 1900, i.e., for 7 years, neither party nor their solicitors took the smallest notice of the existence of the suit. Then somebody became active in 1901, and an order of reference was begun again, from 1901 to 1912 for eleven years. The parties then seemed to have tired of the litigation and they went to arbitration. The defendant, in the meantime, asked the court to continue the suit *in forma pauperism*.

The agreement arrived at was that the defendant should receive Rs. 22,206 due from the plaintiff from the money in the hands of the receivers. The award stated that the defendant should get Rs. 3,000 from the plaintiff and the balance should be recovered from the receivers. The defendant wanted the agreement to be recorded and the complainant wanted the award to be recorded instead of the agreement.

Mr. Wadia said that there was only a balance of about Rs. 7,000 with the receivers and asked that his client should be allowed to proceed against the complainant for Rs. 22,206. He said that his client knew nothing of the award. Neither had the arbitrators given any award.

His Lordship said that the question involved was the meaning of the agreement. What appeared to have been done was that the parties, tired of litigation, came to an understanding that whatever balance should be found in the hands of the receiver should be recovered by the defendant, and this would make Rs. 22,206, which was due to the defendant by the plaintiff. His Lordship, therefore rejected the defendant's application for a decree against the plaintiff for Rs. 22,206, but observed that the matter did not end there. The plaintiff petitioned to the court that the award should be filed. It was argued for the defendant that the award had never been made by the arbitrators. It seemed to him that the complainant became cognisant of the fact that the defendant was trying to put construction on the agreement which was apprehended to be successful, and came to know that the defendant contemplated taking steps to claim Rs. 22,206 from the plaintiff. The complainant instead of meeting the meaning of the agreement went to the arbitrators and for the first time they heard of the award on November 19th. No mention was made of the award in the agreement. His Lordship held the award to be a fabrication, and under the circumstances rejected the petition of the complainant to file the award.

DEFAMATION OF DR. SUKHIA.

DEFENDANTS' APPLICATION REJECTED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

The "Jame-Jamshed" defamation suit, in which Dr. Sukhia sued Mr. J. B. Murzban, the proprietor; Mr. C. J. Murzban, the editor; and Mr. PherozeRatnagar, the author of a defamatory letter for damages for having published the letter in the paper, containing defamatory statements, has been taken unsuccessfully to the Privy Council in England and as a result the decision of the Bombay Appeal Court remains a settled fact says the "Sanj Vartman".

From a private telegram received in Bombay, it appears, that though the Bombay High Court refused to grant permission to the defendants to go to the Privy Council, Mr. J. B. Murzban who is now in England for the benefit of his health, made an application during the current week, to be allowed to admit an appeal in the Privy Council against the decision of the Bombay Appeal Court, but the Privy Councillors rejected the application.

Originally the suit was tried by Mr. Justice Beaman, who held that it was a technical defamation and awarded one rupee damages to Dr. Sukhia, ordering each party to bear its own costs.

Dr. Sukhia appealed against this decision, and the Appellate Bench, consisting of Sir Basil Scott, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar not only upheld the lower Court's judgment but increased the amount of damages awarded to Dr. Sukhia to Rs. 200 with costs (including the costs incurred in the lower court).

The defendants then applied to the Bombay High Court (Appellate Bench) for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Appeal Court but, as stated, this was refused.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

BENGALI'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

An appeal was made to His Excellency, Governor of Bombay for mercy by the ...her of Bannerji, a Bengali engineer, ... was sentenced to eight months' ...is imprisonment by Rao Bahadhur ...ad, Third Presidency Magistrate in ...n last.

The charge against the accused was that he had committed trespass into the room of a European lady, who was living in the same hotel as the accused, with intent to insult her.

The Governor having taken compassion upon the accused, reduced the period of his sentence by five months. The accused having put in three months has been discharged from the jail accordingly.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, also disposed of an appeal against the order of the Sub-Judge of Poona in a case in which the widow and the adopted son disputed about the property of the deceased.

In the original suit before the first-class Sub-Judge at Poona, Radhabai claimed possession, injunction and account of some property, or, in the alternative, a maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 or Rs. 300 a year, together with Rs 900, arrears of maintenance for three years preceding the suit, and the possession of a house specified in the plaint for her residence for life from Bhatkande, the defendant.

Radhabai alleged that the property specified in the plaint was the self-acquisition of her husband Gopal Janardhan, a retired Deputy Collector, who died at Poona on January 29th, 1902, without having any male issue. She, therefore, claimed she was the rightful heir to the estate left by him. V. V. Bhatkhande, the first defendant, was the son of a brother of Gopal Janardhan, but the brother, had partitioned the property. On Gopal Janardhan's death, Radhabai applied for a succession certificate to recover the outstandings left by Gopal, but Bhatkhande opposed the application, saying he was the adopted son of Gopal Janardhan. The complainant Radhabai said that Bhatkhande was not an adopted son of Gopal. She said that he was brought up and educated by her husband as he had no son of his own, but he had subsequently been turned out of the house by Gopal himself. In or about December 1903, Bhakhande, in collusion with his father-in-law, put forward the story of adoption and took possession of the property. Hence the suit.

The findings of the Sub-Judge were that Bhatkhande was the lawfully adopted son of Radhabai's husband, and that Radhabai had not proved that her husband had made a will in her favour and that she became the owner of the property in accordance with the will. He therefore passed an order binding Bhatkhande to pay Radabha a sum of Rs. 25 per mensem beginning from the date of the Suit and to allow her the possession of the portion of the house which had been in her occupation already. Radhabai was ordered to hand over to Bhatkhande ornaments and other valuables of the value of Rs. 1,900 or their value and other government securities and other securities which were in her possession. Radhabai's costs to the extent of her maintenance claim which was estimated at about Rs. 3,000 were ordered to be paid by Bhatkhande and the rest of the cost to be borne by herself. Bhatkhande's costs and the costs of the second defendent, a minor, were also ordered to be borne by Bhatkhande. The rest of Radhabai's claims were rejected.

On this decision both parties appealed. Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, dismissed both the appeals with costs.

RIGHTS OF A MORTGAGEE.

An appeal in a case involving the rights of a mortgagee, arising out of an instalment bond, was decided by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for the appellant; and Mr G. S. Rao, with Mr. Dhurandar and Mr. B. Rao, appeared for the respondents.

In this suit Bhaichand Sakarchand sued Narayanrao Bhagwantrao Gosavi for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,412. This sum was due to the complainant after taking account of certain dealings which the parties had before. A mortgage deed was executed on the understanding that the amount was to be paid in instalments.

The original suit came on for hearing before Mr. Gulabdas, Subordinate Judge of Nasik. The defendent contended that he offered the whole amount to the complainant on September 25, 1903, but he refused it. The defendent, therefore, would not pay any interest from that date, and said that the complainant was entitled only for the principal sum.

The Subordinate Judge said that the plaintiff's reason for declining to accept the money was far from honest, and, therefore, dismissed the suit.

Mr. Nadkarni, for the appellant, said that the right of foreclosure and the right to redeem were co-extensive, so that the mortgagee could not sue until all the instalments fell due. Further, the mortgagor could not offer the payment until the date on which the payment was due.

Their lordships held that the tender of the money by the respondents was bad in law. The court, therefore, reversed the decree of the lower court, and ordered that the full amount claimed by the complainant should be paid.

MURDERER'S APPEAL REJECTED.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah heard an appeal yesterday brought by Natha Sagal, who was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on a charge of murdering Visa Rama.

The case was that the mother of the accused died suddenly, and the accused, seeing her body, got terribly excited. He believed that the death of his mother was caused by sorcery practiced by a woman in the neighbourhood. He therefore, went out to wreak his vengeance on this woman, but as soon as he set out of the house he saw Visa Rama, who was the woman's son. He therefore, picked up a hatchet, and struck the boy on the head with it. The Sessions Judge thought that the accused should not be subjected to the extreme penalty of the law, and sentenced him to transportation for life. In doing so, however, he recommended him to the Government for a further reduction of the sentence.

Their lordships, after going through the papers, rejected the appeal.

NAVAL DEFENCE WORKS.

Work has been started at Cromarty by Messrs. Topham, Jones, and Railton, London, who have the contract for the naval defences which are to be erected on land acquired there under the Naval Defence Act. So far the work carried out consists principally of the provision of temporary house accommodation at the North Sutor and the South Sutor for the workmen, of whom about 300 will be employed. It is understood that in addition to the defence works now started a waterplane station is be erected at Cromarty.

THE STEAMER "GALLIA."

Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., owners of the steamer "Gallia" have received a wire from Bhownagar stating that the vessel safely arrived at that port on Wednesday evening.

The Duke of Westminster has decided of the to dispose large area of land he quired in the Orange Free State at the conclusion of the South African war, and the present tenants of the farms will be given the first opportunity to purchase the land they now occupy at an agreed valuation. Thirteen settlers are at present in possession of about 12,000 acres in connection with the colonisation scheme. The Duke's cotton estates in Northern Rhodesia are a great success, and it is this land that his chief attention will be given in future.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TRIAL MATCH.

The second trial match of the Gymkhana commenced yesterday between teams captained by Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson and Mr. G. C. Phillips. The ground was in good condition, although a little soft. Sanderson sent in Mr. Powell and Bowes-Lyon to face the bowling of Phillips and Talati. Phillips bowled extremely well, and in his third over had Powell caught by Colback for three (6-1-3). Watts followed next, but after making five was caught by Phillips off Talati's bowling. (19-2-5.) In the same over Baker was caught by Maclaren. (19-3-3). Coombes was the next man in and at once put Talati to the boundary. Disaster continued to attend Sanderson's team, as Bowes-Lyon, after making 11, was clean bowled by Phillips. (24-4-11). The skipper of the team next followed, but was bowled by Phillips for a duck. (24-5-0). Matters were going from bad to worse, as half the team were out for a paltry 24. McCormack was next man, and runs came more freely, Talati being hit for 22 in three overs. Clarke now relieved Phillips at the northern end, and in his second over had McCormack leg-before-wicket to a ball which did not look as if it would have hit the wicket. (48-6-10.) It is extremely difficult to judge whether or not a batsman is out to a leg-break bowler, bowling round the wicket, as in most cases the ball, although pitching fairly between the wickets, invariably breaks right past the off stump. Beadell was next man in, and R. P. Cooke a medium-paced bowler, replaced Talati, who was proving expensive at the Gymkhana end. His third ball was promptly cut to the boundary by Coombes, and the fourth was intended for the same destination, but was splendidly fielded by Hearson. Coombes now faced Clarke, but he was obviously ill at ease, and after being beaten twice he was clean bowled. He had played a crisp innings, and drove and cut with great vim. Rennick was next man in and after being nearly bowled by Cooke, he sent the next ball—a full toss—to the leg boundary. He then hit a half-volley from Clarke for two, and then put him away for single. Clarke, who had been keeping a splendid length, sent down a couple of loose ones to Rennick, who promptly despatched them to the boundary. In his next over, however, Clarke bowled Beadel with a splendid leg break. (75-8-2). Kennedy was the next batsman, and was all but bowled by the first ball he received from Clarke. Rennick then succumbed to a catch by Phillips in Cooke's next over. His was the second highest score for his side. (75-9-17). Kennedy, after making a single off Clarke, attempted in the next over to hit a short one from Talati to leg, but skied the ball into Cooke's hands. The innings thus closed for 76, and an adjournment was made for lunch.

When the game was resumed, Coombes, bowled from the northern end. Phillips hit the first ball for three which was followed by a single by McLaren a brother of A. McLaren. The fifth ball had Phillips caught by Watts in the slips on trying to cut a short one (4-1-3). Kathoke started the bowling from the Gymkhana end, and his second delivery was driven to the off for three by MacLaren. Facing Coombes, MacLaren cut him for a single. Kathoke followed with a maiden over. Bunbury and MacLaren each scored a single off Coombes next over. Coombe's bowling was rather strenuous for the wicket-keeper, who promptly changed his gloves. Bunbury opened his shoulders and drove Kathoke to the off boundary, and followed it up by putting the ball away to the leg boundary.

A couple of singles off Coombes brought the score to twenty. This was increased to 30 by a nice cut, followed by a leg glance by Bunbury and a boundary to leg by MacLaren off Kahthoke. Rennick now relieved Coombes and his first ball was skied by Bunbury to MacCormack at cover who safely brought off the catch (34-2-15.) Colbeck followed and promptly put Rennick to the boundary for three. A fluky cut for four through the slips by Maclaren brought the score to forty. Rennick had bad luck in not bowling Maclaren with the last bowl of his next over. A leg glance for three by Colback off Kathoke brought 50 on the score board, but at the next ball Maclaren was caught in the slips by Powell for a nice innings of 18 (50-3-18). Sandford filled the vacancy, but was clean bowled by Kathoke for a "duck." (50-4-0). Facing Rennick, Colback drove him for three, but in his next over, Rennick met with success in bowling Standage. (59-5-1). Hearson made a drive for four, which was followed by a single off Rennick, who was also hit to the boundary by Colback. In Kathoke's next over, Colback was out to a gallery catch by McCormack, at deep mid on (69-6-14). Hearson now livened matters by hitting Rennick for two, and then a three, but lost his partner, who was smartly caught by Watts in the slips (74-7-0). Clarke followed and carefully lasted the over. Hearson passed his opponent's total by pulling a ball from Rennick to the leg-boundary. Baker now took charge of the leather from the Gymkhana end, and in his first over had Clarke out leg before wicket, (81-8-1). Cooke was next man in, and Hearson let himself go and hit Kathoke for four. Turning his attention to Baker, he promptly despatched him to the leg boundary, bringing up the century. Coombes now came on in place of Kathoke and steadied the run-getting. Hearson then hit Baker twice to the boundary, and 110 was registered. Cooke was run out next over by a smart return by McCormack. (119-9-5). Talati was the last man in. Hearson quickly scored a boundary, a couple and a single. Turning to Coombes he despatched him to the on-boundary. Talati then cut Baker for two and drove him to the leg boundary, having previously given a catch to Powell which was not accepted. Hearson then hit Coombes for two, and a single.

The remainder of the match was not particularly interesting. Sanderson's XI. gathered one hundred and thirty nine runs for seven wickets, leaving Phillip's side fifty-six to win in three-quarters of an hour. The chief contributors to this score were Kennedy with a plucky 32, McCormack with a careful 30, and 29 by Baker. To this Phillip's team responded with 56 for 3 wickets; thus winning the match by 7 wickets. Scores:—

P. M. D. SANDERSON'S XI.

1st Innings.

S N Powell, c Colbick, b Phillips	3
C Bowes-Lyon, b Phillips	11
T H Watts, c Phillips, b Talati	5
C D Baker, c Maclaren, b Talati	0
E E Coombes, b Clarke	25
P M Sanderson, b Phillips	0
K M McCormack, l b w Clarke	10
C W Beadel, b Clarke	2
C M Rennick c Phillips, b Cooke	17
F G Kennedy, c Cooke, b Talati	1
Kathoke, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	76

2nd Innings.

C W Beady, c Standage, b Colback	1
C Bowes-Lyon, c Cooke, b Hurlbutt	10
F G Kennedy, c Standage, b Clarke	32
K McCormack, c Maclaren, b Cooke	30
S N Powell, b Clarke	19
T H Watts, c Sunbury, b Cooke	4
C D Baker, not out	29
P M Sanderson, b Clarke	6
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total	139

G. C. PHILLIPS' XI.

1st Innings.

G C Phillips, c Watts, b Coombes	3
L G Colback, c McCormack, b Kathoke	14
E J Banbury, c McCormack, b Rennick	15
Maclaren, c Powell, b Kathoke	18
H Sandford, b Kathoke	0
A E Standage, b Rennick	1
F Hearson, c Beadel, b Baker	67
D G Hurlbutt, c Watts, b Rennick	0
F G Clarke, l b w Baker	1
R Cooke, run out, Baker	5
Talati, not out	11
Extras	25
Total	160

2nd Innings

G C Phillips, not out	28
H Sanford, c and b Sanderson	3
L G Colback, c Powell, b Sanderson	12
R Cooke, c Baker, b Sanderson	0
F G Clarke, not out	11
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total	56

BOWLING ANALYSES.

PHILLIPS' XI.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Phillips	7	12	3	3
Talati	8·2	35	...	3
Clarke	3	7	12	3
Cooke	5	15	1	1

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Talati	...	...	...	...
Clarke	9	53	...	3
Cooke	5	29	...	2
Hurlbutt	4	17	...	1
Colback	7	38	...	1

SANDERSON'S XI.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombes	8	23	...	1
Kathoke	9	47	1	3
Rennick	8	31	1	3
Baker	6·2	34	1	2

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombes	3	9	...	...
Watts	4	14	1	...
Sanderson	7	31	...	3

Sanderson bowled 2 no balls.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

These teams met in a friendly match on the Oval last evening, before a good crowd. An excellent game resulted, both teams showing improved form. The Sherwood Foresters were somewhat lucky to win by 3—2, and a draw would have been a fair reflex of the game. The Gymkhana showed up wonderfully well, and gave by far their best exhibition this season. They led by 2—1 at half-time, Rollo and Moir scoring.

In the second half the better training of the soldiers told, and they put on two more, one owing to a pardonable mistake on the part of the Gymkhana defence. Even then the Gymkhana had a chance of equalising, but somehow luck was against them.

The Gymkhana forwards, with the inclusion of Rollo and Rogers, showed up well, while the defence was good.

The soldiers played a clever game, and are evidently a very sporting team.

Result:

Sherwood Forester 3
Bombay Gymkhana 2

The Gymkhana team did well and the same men ought to be selected to play in the Harwood League. The Gymkhana team was:—

Hemskirk; Begby, and Simmonds; Singleton, Barrett, and A. N. Otter; Evans, Roger, Rollo, Moir, and Adams.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

FOURSOME COMPETITION.

Thursday being a holiday a foursome competition under handicap was played over eighteen holes, two rounds of the local course. The result was a win for Barstow and Provis who had a liberal handicap of 14 strokes. They returned a card of one up on the 18 holes, Hargreaves and Hollingurst coming second three down. The following are the results.

Barstow and Provis	—14	1 up
Hargreaves and Hollinghurst	— 5	3 down
Adair and Coombs	+ 2	4 down
England and Skelton	— 2	4 down
Gude and Kitson	— 8	4 down
Macbeth and Bigbie	— 3	4 down
Knight and Collins	—14	4 down
Curry and Dawson	— 6	4 down
Grierie and Cresswell	— 6	5 down
Robertson and Watts	— 3	6 down
Russ and Innes Ker	Ser	7 down
Milne and Cruden	—14	8 down
Harrington and Owen	— 8	8 down
Nicoll and Barr	—11	9 down
Crichton and Fraser	—10	10 down
Kidd and Jackson	— 4	12 down

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

PROPOSED VISIT TO CEYLON.

The offer of the Rev. E. F. Waddy to bring a team of New South Wales cricketers to Ceylon during December was considered at a meeting of representatives of some of the leading cricket clubs in Colombo.

Mr. S. P. Foenander, who has been in communication with Mr. Waddy, detailed the proposal and explained that the cost of entertaining the visiting team would not be more than Rs. 3,500. He said that whenever the M.C.C. sent out a team to Australia, South Africa or any other part of the world, the country entertaining them had to bear the heavy cost of the whole tour, from the moment they left England till they got back. In this instance, however, the New South Wales cricketers, all of whom are strict amateurs, have expressed their willingness to bear the cost of the passage, and all that they wanted Ceylon to do was to put them up during their month's stay here, and show them the sights when they were not playing cricket. He also mentioned that he had interviewed the Captains of the D.M.C.C. and D.A.C.C., who said that they would be glad to join in the movement and would be responsible for the entertainment of the team during their stay Up-country, where two matches will be played.

It was then resolved to ask Mr. Waddy to bring a team out on the conditions specified in his letter to Mr. Foenander.

It was further resolved that public subscriptions be called for to meet the cost of the entertainment of the visitors. A Finance Committee was appointed.

BUTTERFLY HUNTING.

20 YEARS OF ADVENTURES IN CANNIBAL LAND.

Collecting butterflies and moths does not sound adventurous work, and many a youthful Saul of Tarsus after birds' eggs has despised his more recondite brethern of the nets, the lantern and the sugarpot; but sitting in a machan shooting tigers is the tamest kind of sport compared with hunting butterflies when it is undertaken by the true adventurer. At least this is the impression after reading Mr. A. S. Meek's book "A Naturalist in Cannibal Land" which Messrs. Fisher Unwin has just published at 10s. 6d. recording as it does, twenty years' adventure in the wildest of British possessions by one who is a most careful observer of all wild life, including the human, and the most modest narrator of his own experience.

Shipwreck and illness, months in the forest and on the mountains, many weeks' journey from any white man, trouble and danger from cannibal natives, were things incidental to nearly every butterfly hunt.

Early in Mr. Meek's adventures one of his party, Mr. Gulliver, had to be sent back on account of illness, and he died at Samarai. Later on a white assistant died of malarial fever; Mr. Meek himself and two other white men were racked with fever, but he writes: "During that time I obtained several specimens of the long-winged Troides alexandrae, which were larger than the Chimoera." More by good fortune than good management throughout his wanderings Mr. Meek never had to use mortal violence on the natives, and though exceptional circumstance he admits may arise, this is his general conclusion: "So long as you keep your nerve and your temper you have little or nothing to fear."

CANNIBALS NOT DEGENERATES.

On cannibalism, inter alia, there is an interesting passage: "Roughly speaking, the savage who is a cannibal is not necessarily a degraded type. In fact, with the savages I have known, as a rule, those who have practised cannibalism were of a better type than those who had not. . . . It certainly seems to have no degrading effect."

The Australian aboriginal comes in for a meed of recognition. "His hunting is intelligent observation brought to a fine art. He knows the track, cry, and habits of every animal, and takes advantage of its peculiarity or characteristic to secure its downfall. He will catch a bee, stick a piece of feather or down on it, let it go and follow its flight until he finds its hive and honey. He can find food where a white man would starve to death." Another curious observation on the Papuan native is that "as soon as he comes to possess iron he promptly degenerates in his old art of carving."

Mr. Meek's thousands of specimens of the lipidoptera of these most unique islands in Tring Museum—the object of the expedition was to secure specimens for Mr. Walter Rothschild's museum there—adds a big a chapter to the history of the world, as Mr. Rothschild points out in his preface; but if he had not taken a long holiday and "braved the fierce taxi-cabs" of London in order to write this book, the work of twenty years would only have been half-accomplished.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kousouska, Krativa, Kitzhako, Vizes (Kouprulu), Babgheoi, Potolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohnila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne interrupted Telegrams for Cayenne are sent by the southern route via Salinas (2-5-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Trasos, Smoothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikre, Psera may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13)

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Arzila are subject to long delays and should be at sender's risk only (16-6-13).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Yungping and Tsaiu (18-6-13)

Bhamo route to China interrupted within India from ier (19-6-13).

Telegrams exchanged with Turkey are no longer subject to delay and should not be accepted at sender's risk (19-6-13).

Moolmein route restored (19-6-13).

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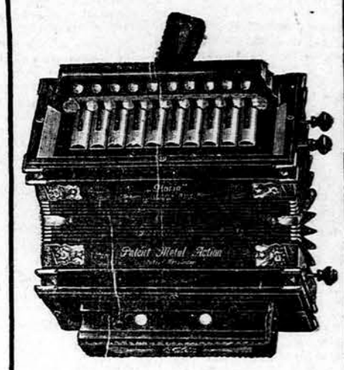

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 20th June, 1913.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society had this year a special significance in the fact that the record included both a great feat and a cruel disaster, and that the award made for distinguished services were even more numerous than usual. The Anniversary Dinner was presided over by Lord Curzon on the 26th of May, and in proposing the toast of "The Guests" his lordship laid aside the solemn importance which too often marks his public utterances, and after paying a graceful tribute to the memory of those "who rested from their labour in a land where medals meant nothing," and coupling with Polar Exploration the name of General A. W. Greely, the American veteran who had dared much in that line 30 years ago and was still as enthusiastic on Polar points as the youngest explorer present, the President ventured into the realm of jest and banter, chaffing Sir Edward Grey and sundry others with their recent geographical enterprises. The spirit of Lord Curzon's address was far more consonant with the light spirit of the age, which may be called the "ragtime" period, than the serious and important tone of his ordinary speeches. So experienced a traveller must have been happy in showing that at last Geography has come to its own in the nation's esteem. He metaphorically described its shares as very high in the market of the world's appreciation, for the geographer's work is regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of the Empire, the frontiers of which it demarcates, and occasionally even accidentally extends.

This qualification evoking much laughter, the speaker admitted using it "to cover the retreat of the Foreign Secretary." He went on to say that Historians, Colonisers, Missioners, Administrators and Statesmen dared not neglect geography. Or, if they did, confusion was the result. It helped on the peace of the world. Lord Salisbury's advice to statesmen to study large maps and thus get the due proportion of international questions was so wise that, had Lord Curzon in those days been President of the Society its gold medal would have been the reward of that aphorism. The Foreign Secretary in the continuous struggle he so tactfully maintained required props like those of Moses in the old Amalekite crisis, but the modern props are diplomacy and geography, the latter perhaps the more reliable. Ignorance of the science is by no means so profound as it was when a distinguished Member of Parliament spoke of Warsaw as a seaport, and on finding out his error, offered as an excuse that Shakespeare wrote of the sea coast of Bohemia. Literary men still tripped in the matter vide the modern author who, in a work of pure fiction, placed Bombay on the Bengal shore of India, and was horribly upset when he learned that it was on quite the other side. Nowadays Ministers, as a rest from their heavy labours travel. The "Enchantress," that aptly named Admiralty yacht, had "almost emulated the exploits of the "Terra Nova" in its exploration of Mediterranean capes and seas . . . There was hardly a part of the Empire which was not familiar with the leonine features of the First Lord of the Admiralty." Lord Curzon further delighted his audience by a reference to the frequent visits of some Minister to Berlin, engaged in trying to melt the Great Ice Barrier which was supposed to be located there. The Secretary of State for India and the Under Secretary had actually visited in person the country which it was their duty to administer. Even the Lord Chancellor was about to undertake a perilous expedition to America, while a no less famous Minister now keen on land reform, was said to be on the eve of a geographical cruise to study agrarian matters all over the civilised and uncivilised world.

The compliments paid to Sir E. Grey by the President led him, in replying to the toast, to admit regretfully that his travels had been as nothing compared to those of other members of the Society. His travels were not, alas! in pursuit of knowledge, but, as Lord Curzon had pointedly said, much could be gleaned accidentally. For 28 years he had been trying to live at Home, but had failed signally to accomplish that object and yet he was reproached for not travelling and for not playing golf. Sir E. Grey agreed with the President that geographical shares now stood high and that was largely due to the labours and encouragement of the Society. Referring to the last great event, the discovery of the South Pole, and the sad tragedy connected with the Expedition, the Foreign Secretary said it was proved to be "No longer impossible to visit the Poles, though it was a rare and difficult thing to accomplish that feat and live." Other members, among them Major Darwin, former President of the Society, made short and happy speeches, touching reverently on the great double event of the geographical year, and then an interchange of the most flowery complimentary language between Lord Milner, as proposer of a vote of thanks and Lord Curzon as its recipient, closed the after-dinner proceedings. What now remains for the Royal Geographical Society to do, once the new large scale map of the world is complete! Will it adopt the realms of the air as a "succursale" to the Earth, the care of which is their legitimate work, but of which almost every corner has been visited and explored, or will it leave aeronauts to mind their own business and look down on the earth in a splendid and perilous isolation

"BORSTAL" JAIL FOR BOMBAY.

THE value of industrial training for juvenile criminals has for years been recognised in this Presidency, as the establishment and equipment of reformatories has shown. We are glad to hear now that Government is prepared to go a step farther and to follow the lead of some other provinces, which in this branch of prison reform, have gone considerably beyond Bombay, by establishing a Borstal prison. This, of course, will not in any way overlap the work of the reformatories, but will deal with the older lads, those who are almost capable of a man's work. The success which the Borstal system has obtained at Home is too well-known to need any description, and in the east it has again been attended with successful results, although here these have taken longer in realization. However, in Bengal, Madras, and Burma, where the system has been in force, the provincial Governments have no doubt whatever of its value, and Burma, which only a week or two ago reported on the subject, gave a clear proof of its confidence in it. Burma appears to have made arrangements for the segregation and manual training of youthful prisoners within jails, which receive convicts of all classes, and so satisfied is Government with the results, which have been obtained in this way, that the system had been extended from Rangoon to several jails up country. "Government" said the jail report, is glad to note that it already shows most promising results, and to submit it to a further test Deputy Commissioners are being instructed to report whether lads, twelve months after their release, are still earning an honest living. This, evidently, marks a desire to extend the system further, possibly to all jails in the province. Bombay, however, is to go to work on slightly different lines. There the system which was originally adopted at Borstal, and has been followed in Bengal at Alipore, of setting aside one special jail for youthful prisoners only, has been selected. For this purpose, the district prison at Dharwar is to be utilised, its present inmates being placed elsewhere. Government in announcing its decision has, we are glad to note, laid emphasis on the need for the co-operation of the public and the assistance of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies. This, we have no doubt, will be received in time, though at the outset the public may be a little shy of discharged prisoners, and principal reliance may have to be placed upon societies. We have no doubt however, that the Borstal system can be as beneficial here as in other provinces. We should like to make one suggestion only, and that is, that in disposing of jail products, Government should be careful to come into competition with local enterprise as little as possible.

OPIUM IN CHINA,

CHINA exchanges contain accounts of the merciless measures resorted to in the Kaichow district by officials deputed to enforce the opium-growing prohibitory order. With the aid of soldiers they have uprooted vast areas of poppy and cut down that on which the heads were ripening. Much opposition appears to have been offered by farmers and villagers, upon whom the order has pressed heavily, and numbers have been killed and injured in the attempt to save their property from destruction. Even more distressing news comes from Hunan, where according to a Shenchowfu correspondent, some opium-farmers and gentry in the remote west had gathered in a temple to deliberate upon the assaults upon their crops when soldiers surrounded the building and set fire to it, sixty-seven persons perishing in the flames. In another district a whole family including a baby were shot "for an example." Says the Shenchowfu correspondent: "Western Hunan is very remote, human life among its hills and valleys proportionately cheap, and the conscience of anti-opium-campaigners deadened by zeal and the plaudits of mischievous and meddlesome foreigners" In Tsunzi, on the other hand, the efforts to uproot plants have not been carried on at all thoroughly, not a half of those growing having destroyed while in Lohu on the Kuangsi border a full crop has been already gathered and at Wenganhsien new opium is openly offered for sale in the market. In some districts opium-growing is winked at, while in others the prohibitory order is being enforced with the utmost brutality, again demonstrating the inability of Peking to control the scattered provinces.

ADMINISTRATION OF LIMBDI.

It is an old grievance of the little State of Limbdi in Kathiawar that it has not full jurisdiction over all its villages, and this is once more expressed in the administration report for 1912—13. Over forty-nine villages only does the State exercise full government. Over the remainder it has only revenue rights, their administration being in the case of Bhayati villages under the Kathiawar agency and in others under the British authorities of the Ahmedabad district. Naturally Limbdi would like to increase its prestige and influence by exercising full jurisdiction over the whole of the area from which it draws its revenue, and it once more calls attention to its claims having, as the report states, "implicit reliance on the sense of justice and fairness of the British Government, and most confidently trusting that sooner or later it will surely do justice to this State in this matter." Regarding the collection of revenue a serious difference is noted in the systems under which revenue is collected in different parts of the State. In the jurisdictional villages the Vighoti system, by which a fixed sum is collected from every cultivator in each year, is employed, but, in the non-jurisdictional villages, where the revenue is collected by the British authorities and remitted, the Bhagvati system under which a proportionate tax is levied, is in force. The State cordially endorses the value of the latter. It says that with the former method of collection it is found that cultivators dissipate the receipts of a good year, have no reserves when a year of scarcity is experienced and have to depend entirely on the State for help. Under the Bhagvati system the State shares in the advantages of a plentiful season, and thus is better able to render assistance when the lean years come. This experience must have been well impressed upon the State officials during the last two years of scarcity, and we may hope that they will take some practical benefit from it. Industrially the past year was marked by a revival of the trade in cotton and the necessity to erect a third ginning-factory at Limbdi. The export of cotton amounted to 9,662 maunds baled, of the value of Rs. 1,25,609. A rather notable event was the journey to England of the Thakore Sahib in order to enter his heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Digaijaysinhji at Eton. His Highness had the privilege of being received by Their Imperial Majesties, and, on his return to India, he took the opportunity of visiting France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. He reached Limbdi again in September, after five months' absence from the State.

HOUSES FOR DISTURBED TENANTS.

THE problem of finding house accommodation for tenants who have been evicted from slums condemned to demolition, has puzzled the authorities in more places than Bombay, and we find that a few days before the mail left representatives of the Corporation of several North of England towns met together in conference. They were told that Liverpool has decided that the best solution of the problem is to build houses for the identical people turned out, on the spot where they were turned out, and at rents which they can pay. The result of this policy is that they have to-day 2,174 dwellings, containing a population of 8,103 people, every one of whom has been turned out of an insanitary house, a cellar or an overcrowded house, and it is chiefly because they charge rents approximate to what these people paid before they were turned out that the Corporation is now losing £22,000 per annum. The effect upon the rehoused people however has been most marked. They not only take a pride in everything connected with their new houses, but they and their families are obviously healthier, happier, and stronger. So that the £22,000 a year out of the Municipal revenues is not money ill spent, particularly as it is anticipated that within five years there will not be an insanitary spot in Liverpool.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya" with the outward Mails of June 13th passed Suez at 11 p. m. on June 18.

MR. HAILEY, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, is proceeding to Simla this week.

IT is hoped that the annual meeting of the All-India Moslem League will be held either at Karachi or at Agra. The name of the president of the next session's league has not yet been suggested.

THE District Moslem League of Cawnpore and Bareilly have protested against the Cawnpore Municipality and officials who are going to acquire a portion of a mosque for the extension of the road. District Moslem Leagues have been established at Agra and Rungpore.

MAJOR E. B. PEACOCK, Military Deputy Accountant-General, Simla, is proceeding home on three months and ten days' leave in July; the officiating vacancy falling to Major Payne, Deputy Controller, Secunderabad Division.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Lady Meston will leave Naini Tal on the 21st instant for Simla, where they will be the guests of H. E. the Viceroy. They will be accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Burn, Chief Secretary, and Captain Black, Aide-de-Camp.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

London, May 30.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

From the splendours of the royal wedding in Berlin the King and Queen returned home to a brilliant London yesterday evening, arriving at Victoria Station at five minutes past seven. Long before the arrival of the royal train people thronged the streets round Victoria Station and gathered behind the barriers at each end of the platform. Among those on the platform were the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Edward Henry, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and one lady Princess Lichnowsky, wife of the German Ambassador, whose two little children stood, looking very shy, against the inner barrier. On the arrival of the royal train the Queen, dressed in a light blue costume, alighted and kissed the Duke of Connaught. Tanned by the sun, the King, who was wearing an admiral's uniform, followed, and, after a word with the Duke of Connaught, shook hands with each person present. His Majesty spoke for some time with Sir Edward Grey, and then turned to welcome Princess Lichnowsky. The royal party then left the platform, and entering their carriage drove through cheering crowds along Wilton-road and Grosvenor gardens to Buckingham Palace, where Princess Mary met them at the garden entrance. On the way from Flushing to Port Victoria the royal yacht was met at the Nore by a naval biplane from Eastchurch which flew over the cruisers and the yacht and then acted as escort to Port Victoria. There another biplane appeared, and the two circled over the yacht while it was being berthed On Saturday afternoon their Majesties will attend the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia. Tuesday is the King's birthday, and on Wednesday his Majesty will witness the Derby. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria return to London to-day from Sandringham, arriving at Marlborough House about one o'clock. This evening Queen Alexandra's sister, the Empress Marie of Russia will arrive in London.

THE QUEEN.

For the first time for some years our Queen is not spending her birthday in our midst. Although separated from her children, her brothers, and her subjects on this occasion, she will nevertheless pass the forty-sixth anniversary of her birth with her own kith and kin, for it has been planned that Her Majesty with the King will go to Neu-Strelitz to visit the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklen-burg-Strelitz. This venerable lady, who will reach the great age of ninety-one in July, is the only sister of the late Duke of Cambridge and of the late Duchess of Teck, and is consequently our Queen's aunt, and not her great-aunt, as has been so often stated. She is not only "Aunt Augusta" to her Majesty and her brothers, but is known as such (instead of as "cousin") to all the younger members of our Royal Family by whom she is universally beloved, for until her years forbade it, the Grand Duchess always spent the Season at Schomberg House, then her London home, and thus kept in touch with her own belongings. One remembers with interest that Her Royal Highness is the only surviving grandchild of George III. Another week of social splendour—even more crowded with events than the one that has just ended—opens today and brings one step nearer the climax of the brilliant London season. Never so crowded with distinguished, wealthy, and fashionable people, never so beautiful under the influence of the early summer sun. London becomes this week a city irresistible and unique among the cities of the world. Practically all the large residences are occupied and the hotels are full to overflowing. A great stimulus will be given in midweek by the return of the King and Queen to London May 26. To-day, which is the Queen's birthday, is as full of interest as any in this wonderful week. It sees the real beginning of the river season. During the afternoon and evening four concerts will be given, and at night Mme. Melba makes her second appearance in "La Boheme" at Covent Garden. To-morrow the rhododendron show at the Royal Horticultural Hall opens, while in the afternoon and evening no fewer than eight concerts and recitals will be given. At night Sir Herbert Tree and Mr. Beecham produce the much-discussed opera by Richard Strauss, "Ariadne in Naxos." at His Majesty's Theatre. On Wednesday night opera lovers will throng to Covent Garden to hear Signor Caruso in "Aida." Saturday is to be a particularly brilliant day. In the afternoon the King and Queen attend the Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia, and the Duke of Connaught opens the Imperial Services Exhibition at Earl's Court. Every night throughout this great week dances and dinner parties will be given by leading hostesses.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

You will have read a full account of the wedding, so I am sending only some homely touches. It was an ideal wedding. Unwonted light-heartedness not always characteristic of state functions pervaded the atmosphere of the castle in the sunny afternoon yesterday. In the long Bilder Gallery and in the famous White Hall a happy throng patiently waited for some hours to see the bridal procession march to the chapel. This was not like the distinguished crowd waiting in the chapel itself. Among the faces were recognised many more humble—and in the eyes of the young Princess much more interesting—friends and retainers of the bride. Here mingled with many ladies and gentlemen who have the inestimable privilege of writing "von" before their names, may be noticed grooms who assisted her in her first uncertain efforts in riding and driving, wives and daughters of the footmen who waited on her at table, and teachers who have had the slightest connection with the bride. Here they stand, an excitable emotional crowd—for the stolidity of the so-called "stolid German flies like dew before the sun on such occasions—divided between smiles and tears, smiles for their Princess's happiness and tears at the thought that the child who had grown up among them was going away into another life, into another sphere than theirs.

"NANNA" AT KEW.

There will be absent from the wedding to-morrow one whom the "Fairy Princess" was anxious should be present above all others—her old English nurse, who lives near Kew Gardens, London. "Nanna" who was in service at Potsdam before the bride was born, and who attended her till she was a "big girl" of ten, was the first person the Princess invited to the wedding. The Princess urged her to come and stay at the castle, but "Nanna" is infirm and could not risk the voyage across the North sea. It will please her to know that she is much in the bride's thoughts at this hour.

THE GARTER.

While the Princess's wedding dress was being changed for travelling attire a quaint custom was observed—the division of the bride's "garter." This now, whatever it may have been formerly, consists of specially-made strips of pale blue satin each bearing the bride's initials and the date of the wedding. Each guest received a piece of the ribbon as a souvenir. The guests are stated to have been so eager to get the souvenirs that a good-humoured scramble took place.

FIRST WOMAN J.P.

Miss Enid C. Duncan, the woman chairman of the West Ham Board of Guardians, has been specially permitted by the Lord Chancellor to act as a Justice of the Peace for the purpose of certifying lunatics. A Poor Law officer stated last night that Miss Duncan is probably the first woman who has been allowed to act as a Justice of the Peace for this purpose. Her duty will be to see all supposed lunatics in the West Ham Union area and to form an opinion as to whther such persons are insane. Miss Duncan was appointed chairman of the guardians last April and before that she had been engaged in social work in West Ham. Her appointment as Justice of the Peace has been made under an Act of Parliament by which the Lord Chancellor has power to allow a chairman of a board of guardians to become a justice for the special purpose mentioned. The Act does not specify that such person shall be a man.

THE ONE THING NECESSARY TO A WOMAN'S HAPPINESS.

The one all-important thing that is necessary to a woman's happiness. Have you the slightest idea what it is? You will smile at the sentiment of women, and say "Love, of course," but it isn't love, at least it is not necessarily included in that term. Many a man honestly loves his wife, and yet succeeds in making her miserable. No! it is just a simple, homely quality without which the grandest of passions is incomplete! Tenderness! Tenderness means kindness, and understanding, and sympathy, and imagination, and patience—above all patience! When a man is in love he thinks a woman perfect, but she isn't; she is an irrational, inconsequent creature, whose mate will have need of patience every day of his life, and sometimes many times a day. Of course there do exist female paragons, calm correct creatures, who are always serene and self-contained, but then they are also independent of tenderness.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON AND "DISENCHANTED WIVES."

Secretly and by stealth women have tyrannized over men since the world began, and Eve held the fragrant apple under Adam's unwary nose; flattering him into the belief that it is he that rules, that he is ever the mental and moral superior of woman even as he so indisputably is the more powerful in body. When a woman is in love she really believes this, which causes the honeyed accents to vibrate with the ring of truth. They are easily counterfeited later on. After marriage, when the glamour has been supplanted by the hard light which beats alike on throne and hearth, she either despises or maternally loves and tolerates her man according to the strongest if most secret qualities of her nature. It is safe to say that save in the rare instances where man approximates the well-nigh impossible ideal of woman—the man who combines mastery of self with sympathetic understanding, who is intellectual without dulness and too much egotism, who is honourable to his marrow, who is strong in little things as in great, masterful without being pig-headed, and above all, who is able to refrain from making a fool of himself in private as well as in public—putting this demi-god out of the question, it is safe to say that in time all women, unless brainless come to regard their men as overgrown boys, and to love them the more, or to endure, or hold in contempt, according to their own pattern. The world is full of disenchanted wives, but the grand army of maternal women have learned a sort of divine philosophy, and enjoy the major portion of the meagre share of happiness allotted to this planet. But there is also the grand army of non-maternal women, who have been finding themselves during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and who care more for liberty than for any happiness their mere sex can give them. This army is growing wider and wider awake every moment, more lustful of power, of complete independence, and it increases in numbers at an incredible rate. The maternal woman, even if she have no child but her husband, is content to rule in the home. Not so the other. Her masculine components are overbalancing her mere womanhood and these components, these profound and formidible qualities of the mind, can be gratified only in those great arenas which man has heretofore arrogated to himself.

AN ELECTION DISALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 19.

The Government of India has disallowed the appeal which was lodged against the election of Sirdar Da[ja] Singh, as member of the Imperial C[ouncil] representing the Punjab on the g[round] of disqualification owing to his re[ceiving] a salary from the Government [as] Registrar.

SETTLEMENT FOR CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned a grant of land in Rakhadian, Sialkot District, to the Salvation Army, to be used as an agricultural settlement for criminal tribes. The experimental settlement will begin at once and the 32nd Lancers will shortly vacate their farm on this ruki.

THE "MISTAKES" OF MINISTERS.

MARCONI DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

FRANK ADMISSIONS.

UNIONIST AND LIBERAL RESOLUTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 18.

No debate of recent years has aroused keener interest than that on the report of the Marconi Committee to-day. The House of Commons was thronged, and the atmosphere of uncertainty and the personal interests involved caused tense excitement.

Mr. Cave moved his resolution, that "This House regrets the transactions of certain Ministers in American Marconi shares, and the want of frankness displayed by these Ministers in their communications on the subject to the House." He said his task was an unpleasant one, but it was the duty of the Opposition to state firmly and clearly their view. He made no charge of personal corruption against any Minister. (Hear, hear.) He did suggest, however, that two Ministers and one ex-Minister had committed breaches of certain rules and traditions of the House, without which public life was impossible. In moderate language, Mr. Cave reviewed the facts disclosed before the Marconi Committee, and dealt exhaustively with the share transactions. He spoke of Sir Rufus Isaacs' fatal decision to purchase ten thousand American Marconis from Mr. Harry Isaacs, and pointed out that in the first transaction Ministers had made a big profit on the information supplied by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, thus breaking the rule that no Minister should take any advantage or favour from a man contracting with the Government. They had broken another rule of public life by becoming interested in a company, the profits of which depended upon the confirmation of a contract.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

Viscount Helmsley seconded Mr. Cave's resolution, and then Sir Rufus Isaacs addressed the House. He announced at the outset that in accordance with the Speaker's ruling, he and Mr. Lloyd George would retire from the House after making their statements. Whatever blame might attach to the transaction should fall on him, not on Mr. Lloyd George or Lord Murray, as it was he who introduced it to them. Continuing, Sir Rufus Isaacs said that in the light of what had happened he agreed that the course, which they pursued in keeping silence in October, was a mistake. During the debate in October he was concerned in dealing with grave charges against Ministers. He did not deal with the question of the American Marconi transaction, because he considered that it had no direct relevancy to the charges made. He did not mean that it was not necessary to mention the transaction to the Committee, but that there had never been any idea of intentional concealment. He thought he was entitled to wait for the period, which everybody then thought would be very short; nobody imagining that months would pass before the Ministers would be summoned before the Committee. Looking back, he felt that his mind was too full of the indignity of the charges of corruption. When he returned from abroad, he found the magazines publishing charges in a cowardly fashion. The charges were whispered from House to House, and in the Lobbies, and he felt that a finger was being pointed as he passed, and people were saying "That is the man who, it is said, made a huge fortune from information obtained as a Minister, and by a disgraceful transaction."

"NO INTENTION TO DECEIVE."

Sir Rufus Isaacs declared that the information which Mr. Cave put in the forefront of his indictment, to show the connection between the British and American companies, was unknown to him when he purchased the shares. Sir Rufus Isaacs hoped that none would hesitate to accept his statement. There had never been the faintest intention to deceive any member of the House. He emphasised the point that in the purchase of the American Marconis, whatever might be said as to its wisdom, there was no suggestion that he had acted dishonestly or in bad faith. He then proceeded to deal with the question as to whether the transaction was discreet. It was absurd, he said, to suggest that Mr. Godfrey Isaacs made an offer conferring a favour or advantage, especially when he had bought from Mr. Harry Isaacs at market prices. Godfrey's offer was made not as a contractor, but as a brother. (Ministerial cheers). Sir Rufus said that although he thought the transactions were quite unobjectionable, he affirmed that if he had known all he knew now, he would not have entered into them. He had acted perfectly openly.

In conclusion, Sir Rufus said, "I have given the matter careful consideration, and I say solemnly, sincerely, and in language not too kind to myself, that it was a mistake to purchase these shares."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George then made his statement. He also denied that there had been any intention of concealment. He would be deeply grieved if the House thought that he had been lacking in respect for it, or in frankness towards it. They had decided that the Committee would afford the best opportunity of presenting the facts. The decision was a mistake in judgment, but not in candour towards the House. If the facts, which he had since learned, had been known to him then, he would never have entered into the transaction, not because it was wrong in itself, but because it would lend itself to misconstruction. The charges of corruption had been exploded, but the noxious fumes of slander were still poisoning the atmosphere, in which they were now discussing minor charges of indiscretions. He was appealing for justice. He appealed for these charges to be considered fairly, removed as far as possible from that atmosphere. Regarding the question whether the matter was judicious or discreet, he admitted that it was neither, and he would certainly not go through it again. There was, however, a vast difference between indiscretion, which might be acknowledged and rebuked, and indiscretion in a private investment, which warranted the solemn vote of censure of the House. Whatever he did, he did *bona fide* in his own name. If he did anything wrong he had no notion of it at the time. When he entered into the transaction there was no controversy about the Marconi agreement, which was regarded as an accomplished fact.

THOUGHTLESS, BUT HONEST.

Mr. Lloyd George added that he had nothing to do with the negotiations; he was busily engaged with the coal strike. That was perhaps why he overlooked the question of ratification. He regarded the transaction as an investment. Regarding the idea that he was operating on borrowed money for a rise, he declared that he was not bound to borrow. It was carelessness on his part, but no man leading a strenuous public life could always be going into his accounts. The misfortune was that he had not done so. Every public man had to face calumnies, slanders, and insults. He did not complain of that, but what had deeply pained him was the anxiety, which had been given to thousands of his comrades in great struggles, lest his thoughtless deed might jeopardise, even for an hour, the causes which he regarded as a religion.

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said he was conscious of having done nothing, bringing a stain on the honour of a Minister of the Crown.

"If you will," he concluded "I acted thoughtlessly, carelessly and mistakenly, but I acted innocently, openly and honestly. That is why I confidently place myself in the hands not merely of my political friends, but of members in all parts of the House."

Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George then left the House, all the Ministerialists rising and cheering and waving their handkerchiefs.

THE DEBATE.

Lord Robert Cecil defended his report. He contended that the transactions were gambling transactions, in which Ministers ought not to engage. He did not charge them with corruption, but with grave impropriety, and asked the House not to sanction a precedent, which opened the door wide for corruption in future.

Mr. Buckmaster moved an amendment declaring that the House accepted the Ministers' statements and repudiated the false charges, which had been proved wholly unfounded.

Mr. Burt seconded the amendment.

Mr. Parker, a Labour member of the Committee, said he was delighted with the Ministers' frank admission of their blunder. There had been grave indiscretion, but it was not the duty of the House to send them into the wilderness, while the directors of railways in the House voted an increase in rates, and directors in armament companies voted for increased armaments.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said that for months he had been indicated as one of the Ministers concerned in corrupt transactions, but now he was not mentioned at all. He warmly claimed that any action of his was due entirely to his desire to render his best service for the great interests in his charge. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir Richard Essex, a Liberal member of the Committee, defended the majority report.

Mr. Asquith will resume the debate to-morrow, Mr. Balfour following immediately.

A CLEARING OF THE AIR.

LONDON, June 19.

"Honourable amends," and "frank Apology," are headings in to-day's papers descriptive of the statement of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George, which are generally regarded as clearing the air, relieving both the Liberals and Parliament of a great embarrassment, and enabling the House of Commons honourably to treat the incident as closed.

The moderates on both sides hope that some resolution will be jointly approved, noting the Ministers' confession of indiscretion, and recording the fact that the charge of corruption is unfounded. While some Unionists object to Mr. Buckmaster's amendment as condoning the proceedings of the Ministers from beginning to end, and hope that Mr. Cave's resolution will be pressed to a division, the Liberals declare that Lord Robert Cecil's remarks left only one course open to the Liberals, and Mr. Buckmaster took it. They say that the Unionist leaders missed their opportunity in not inviting Mr. Cave to withdraw his motion, after the Ministers had made their statements.

Whatever be the result of the debate the papers are of opinion that the whole episode will be a warning to other politicians for years to come.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, June 18.

Middlesex defeated Warwickshire, at Lord's, by an innings and 91 runs.

LONDON, June 19.

Kent beat Essex, at Tonbridge, by 126 runs.

Yorkshire beat Worcestershire, at Huddersfield, by 213 runs.

Sussex beat Cambridge University, at Brighton, by seven wickets.

Surrey beat Hampshire, at Southampton, by five runs.

The match between Lancashire and Notts, at Nottingham, was drawn, Lancashire winning on the first innings.

FREE FRENCH IMPORTS.

PARIS, June 18.

The Customs Committee of the Chamber has agreed to a Bill extending the concession of free import into France of certain commodities and pure silk goods from the Far East intended for embroidery

DOVER BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 19.

The Liberals will not oppose Mr. Duncannon at Dover.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

PERSIAN UNREST.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH ON THE MARCH.

TROOP OF COSSACKS SENT TO STOP HIM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, June 19.

A telegram received here from Kermanshah states that Salar-ed-Dowleh is 50 miles north of Henneh, in Kurdistan, and that 450 Persian Cossacks are there to prevent him reaching Kermanshah.

MRS. PANKHURST.

LONDON, June 19.

Mrs. Pankhurst's condition is serious.

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNT.

LONDON, June 19.

Rowley Parish Church, near Dudley, has been burned down. The fire is believed to be due to incendiarism.

RACING AT HOME.

LONG SET WINS THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 18.

The result of the Royal Hunt Cup is.

Long Set .....1.
Santair.....2.
Braxted .....3.

The Race.—After two furlongs Santair led, closely followed by Kempnough, Melody, Braxted Sleipner and Long Set. Passing the minor stand, Santair was still leading from Braxted, Sleipner and Long Set. Inside the distance Long Set challenged, and won in an exciting finish.

Twenty-nine ran. Won by half a length; a neck between second and third.

Maiden Erlegh was favourite at 5 to 1 against.

The betting at the start was:—
100 to 7 against Long Set;
50 to 1 against Santair;
50 to 1 against Braxted.

There were many changes in the jockeys, the following being the list of the actual starters and their riders:—

Jingling Geordie.....Piper.
Castleton .....G. Bullock
Oliver Goldsmith....Cheshire
Sleipner.....Wheatly
Melody.....Marsh
Matelot.....Ledson
Shanballymore .....Plant
Sobieski.....Beasley
Cullen Castle.....Wing
Braxted .....Herbert
Kempnough .....Taylor
Rattlejack..... R. Cooper
Jarnac II .....Childs
Santair.....Ringstead
King Malcolm .....Smyth
Long Set .....Higgs
Maiden Erlegh .....Maher
Adam Bede .....Foy
Eton Boy .....Jelliss
Bachelor's Hope.....Donoghue
Cigar .....Martin
Bombon Rose .....Sharpe
Fairy King..... W. Huxley
Tuxedo .....Whalley
Outram .....Robbins
Khedive III .....R Stokes
Cuthbert.....Buckley
Highrock.....E. Huxley
Diadumenos... .....Prout
Jaeger did not start.

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, June 18.

The probable starters with jockeys in the Ascot Gold Cup are:—

Stedfast.....Wootten.
Prince Palatine..Saxby.
Jackdaw .....Stern.
Tracery.....Whalley.
Predicateur .....O'Neill.
Alepppo.....Maher.
Gorgorito .....Sharpe.
FitzRichard .....Jockey not yet given.

DISQUALIFICATION OF CRAGANOUR.

LONDON, June 18.

It is authoritatively announced that Mr. Bower Ismay has decided on further consideration to take no further action with reference to his proposal to seek an injunction in connection with the disqualification of Craganour.

CASHIER'S BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The case in which A. E. Captiens, late cashier of the Taxi Cab Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 6,000 belonging to the company was on Wednesday concluded after a protracted hearing before Mr. Salik, Police Magistrate of Alipore.

Mr. Ashgore, counsel for the accused, urged that Mr. Captiens could never have defalcated the amount of Rs. 6,000 and that it must have been done by the other officers of the firm. Counsel further pointed out that sometime ago, the key of the iron safe was lost and the amount might have been extracted from the safe.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

WOMAN FOUND POISONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 19.

Madame Routh, a boarding housekeeper of standing in Infantry Road, has been lying unconscious from the effects, it is stated, of either veronal or antipyrin poisoning. Last night she was sinking, but at noon to-day the doctors in attendance notified a slight improvement in the condition of the heart. An empty phial, without lable, and a letter and a sum of money were found in the room, and the circumstances generally seem to point to self-administration owing to domestic troubles. The matter is in the hands of the police.

THE EGYPTIAN LEGISLATURE.

TO BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

DECREE AWAITING KHEDIVE'S SIGNATURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, June 19.

Hussein Pasha, Minister of Justice, has started for Europe with a decree for the signature of the Khedive, who is now in Europe. The decree abolishes the General Assembly and increases the powers and numbers of the Legislative Council, which will henceforth be elected by the people.

PACIFICATOR OF TIBET.

APPOINTMENT IN PLACE OF CHINESE ENVOY.

PEKING, June 18.

A manifesto appoints Wanchen, who has been Controller of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, since the revolution, as Pacificator of Tibet, replacing Wentsungyao as the Chinese Envoy. He will arrange an agreement with the British authorities.

The appointment of a Pacificator will not interfere with the Darjeeling conference. Wanchen will probably visit Szechuan to establish more friendly relations with the Tibetan representatives before proceeding to India.

The Government states that it is not intended that any Pacificator shall at present enter Tibet.

It is understood that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has approved the appointment.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

450 OPPOSITION MEMBERS DEPORTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.

The Government appears to have the situation well in hand and is displaying great activity. Members of the Opposition, numbering 450 prominent men, and others have been deported to Sinope. Three sons and a grandson of Kiamil Pasha have escaped to Piraeus in an Italian steamer.

THE BALKANS.

BULGARIA DECLINES TO REVISE ALLIANCE.

SOFIA, June 19.

Bulgaria's reply to the Servian demand for the revision of the Treaty of Alliance will be presented to-day.

It is understood that the reply insists upon adhesion to the terms of the Alliance, alleging that ervia's demand for modifications is inspired by a long-cherished desire to extend Servian territory at the expense of Bulgaria.

A LABOUR RIOT.

MAN KILLED IN RIVAL UNIONS' FIGHT.

LONDON, June 19.

A fight took place between the rival seamen's unions at Glasgow yesterday, and one man was fatally wounded by a revolver shot. One of the union officials has been arrested.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

TRUSTEES OF MEN'S SOCIETY TO MEET IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 19.

"To strike or not to strike" is the question, which is at present engaging the attention of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. While the officials of the society are meeting daily in Madras and discussing the situation. The trustees of the society in Bombay are, it is said, deliberating as to the action to be taken in the case of the men of several departments of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, who have been locked-out.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has expressed his willingness to receive as deputation of the men's representatives.

It was decided at a meeting of the officials of the society at the Commercial Hotel, at which Mr. Yardley presided, to await the result of the deputation before deciding what action to take in the matter of calling out another strike on the Railway. It was also announced that the trustees of the society would meet on Wednesday next in Bombay to consider what steps should be taken with regard to what was described as the high handedness of the Railway officials in Madras.

The unrest is reported to be spreading all along the line, and no one can say what will happen. The society's officials declare that though several of the strikers have returned to duty, which they did under the orders of their "General" the men are far from satisfied with their prospects and they are only waiting for a word of command to come out again.

Messrs Short, Bewes and Co., solicitors of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, writes:—H. E. Lord Pentland has not agreed to grant any interview to the representatives of the men locked out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway nor, so far as we are aware, has he ever been approached in the matter.

SITUATION NORMAL ON BURMA RAILWAY.

RANGOON JUNE, 18.

The situation on the Burma Railway is normal again. The menials at Malwegon, who went on strike on Tuesday night have all returned to work last evening, and the slight congestion of goods traffic, which resulted from the strike is fast being relieved. From all other parts of the line, reports have been received that the men are working as usual.

EARTHQUAKE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN BULGARIA.

HOSPITALS AND BARRACKS WRECKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 18.

A severe earthquake has visited Bulgaria, especially at Tirnovo, where hospitals, barracks, churches and schools have been wrecked. Twenty-one persons were killed and 127 injured have been extricated from the ruins there. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered at Teoranovitzi.

BORSTAL SYSTEM.

NEW PRISON FOR BOMBAY.

A press note issued yesterday says;—The Government of Bombay have had under consideration for some time the question of the establishment of a prison on the Borstal system or the modified Borstal system for the reclamation of the juvenile adult prisoners of this Presidency.

The Borstal system derives its name from the prison at Borstal in the United Kingdom, where a special effort was first made to reclaim juvenile adult prisoners from a life of crime without prejudice to, or impairment of, the necessary rigour of a sentence of imprisonment. The object of that system is to cultivate the energies, both physical and mental, the moral perceptions and the powers of self-discipline of the prisoner.

The means adopted to this end are as follows:—Juvenile adult prisoners are segregated from other convicts. They are drilled, and receive both industrial and scholastic training, the latter of an elementary character, and lectures of a kind to impress them morally in the right direction. The concentration of individual attention upon the prisoner is one important feature of the scheme. Another is the inducement held out for the formation of habits of obedience, industry and good conduct, by a system of promotion from one class to another. Such promotion brings with it special privileges and more liberal treatment, for which the prisoner must, before promotion, first show himself fit. The last stage in the system consists in securing that the prisoner, on leaving the jail, is given a fair chance of leading an honest and law-abiding life, and is able to feel that there are persons who take an interest in his doing so. Towards this end it is obvious that the jail authorities can do little unless assisted by the public. To this point Government will revert later.

In view of the good results that have been produced by the introduction of the system in the United Kingdom and also in Bengal, Madras and Burma, Government have sanctioned the establishment of a prison at Dharwar to be conducted upon Borstal principles.

The District Prison at Dharwar is being converted into a Borstal Institution, and the bulk of its present inmates will be transferred to the Convict Gang at Visapur. The prison will be open for admissions when the buildings for the schoolmaster and the warders, which are under construction, are completed.

The Governor-in-Council desires most earnestly to impress upon the public the extent to which the success of this attempt to mitigate the serious evil of habitual crime depends upon their co-operation. The juvenile adult, more than any other class of prisoners, requires assistance and supervision when discharged from jail. By the formation and due organization of Prisoners' Aid Societies, members of the public can assist these prisoners by finding employment for them and by other means, to an extent which is utterly impossible to Government without such co-operation.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield. I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, is granted combined leave for eight months.

Mr. T. Gilbert, Assistant to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, in charge of the Southern Division, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. F Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, continuing to hold charge of his own Division.

Rao Saheb G. K. Kelkar, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, to be substantive "pro tem." Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, till Mr. Main's return from leave, and to hold charge of Mr. Main's Division.

Major A. D. G. Shelly, R. E., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. R. Woolcombe, resigned.

The Reverend J. C. Matthew, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, with effect from the 15th May.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I. C. S., to be President of the Municipality of Yeola in the Nasik District.

The Rev. J. A. Wilson is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 13th May.

The following gentlemen are admitted as members of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances' Commission:—Mr. W. H. Ogston, vice Sir Henry Proctor, Kt., Mr. H. W. Sutherland, vice Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

Major A.F.W. King, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 19th June, or subsequent date.

Captain M. D. A. Kureishi, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major A. F. W. King, I.M.S.

DRUG OR LIQUOR?

CHARGE AGAINST A PILOT.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE IN RANGOON CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 19.

A marine enquiry was held to-day by the District Magistrate, as president, with two assessors, into the charge against a first-grade or licensed pilot, J. T. Robertson, of being either under the influence of drugs or liquor when disembarking from the outward steamer into the pilot brig.

D. Wylie and H. W. Jones, pilots, and R. Trattles, mate of the pilot brig, all deposed to Robertson being drunk. Captain Wiltshire of the Edavana and T. Hall, Chief Officer, gave evidence to the effect that Robertson was perfectly sober on the bridge at dinner and before he went into the boat he was all right. If he had had liquor they would have seen it. He also carried out his duties on board perfectly well.

J. G. Dainty, pilot, who was in the boat with Robertson gave evidence that Robertson did not smell of liquor and that he appeared in a semi-conscious state and that he noticed no liquor in the boat on May 26. Witness on questioning Robertson, was told that he used to apply nasal spray of cocaine for asthma.

Robertson's statement to the court showed that he had been suffering for years past from bronchial asthma and was in the habit of using Dr. Tucker's nasal spray. On this occasion when he took the Edavana the tube of the spray was jammed and he took some of the liquid after leaving the bridge.

He must have swallowed more than he intended and collapsed, and did not know what took place thereafter. He denied having taken any alcohol.

Dr. A. E. Korb, Port Health Officer, and Major Fenton gave evidence in support of Robertson.

Mr. De Glanville, appearing for Robertson, asked the court to accept the evidence of the Captain and the Chief Officer of the Edavana and pilot Dainty, and said that there was no misconduct if a man took accidentally an overdose of some drug, and that was what had really happened in this case. Counsel asked the court to discard the story of the other side as incredible and to completely exonerate his client.

The finding of court was then recorded and will be forwarded in ordinary course to the local Government.

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS ON A GRAND SCALE TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, June 19.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for observing to-day as a day of general rejoicing and thanksgiving. This morning will witness a grand treat to 20,000 children at 30 centres. Girls belonging to the various institutions, will be entertained this afternoon at the Cashel Lodge, the residence of Mr. Monman Lal. The European children in the Civil Lines will assemble at 7 p. m. in the grounds of the Collector's bungalow, where refreshments will be provided, the arrangements for which are in the hands of the Rev. Mr. M. S. Douglas. Refreshments will also be provided for the European children of the Cantonment at Robert's Institute. Similar arrangements have been made for the railway communities. Various religious and public bodies, including the Hindu Sabha, the Arya Samaj and the Dharma Mahamandal, have made special arrangements for holding meetings and offering prayers. The day's celebrations will be brought to a close by a display of fireworks on the bank of the Ganges at Sarasayaghat. The major portion of the expenses of the entertainment is being borne by the Gaya Prasad Trust Funds' Committee, which has contributed Rs. 6,000 for the purpose.

AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, June 19.

It is expected that 10,000 children will be feted to-day. The committee has arranged to hold the celebrations in the most convenient centres. The Talukdars are giving a big fête in Kaisarbagh and Rai Praenarain Bahadur is bearing the cost of entertaining the European and Indian children on the lawn facing the Allahabad Bank. Mr. Warburton, Sessions Judge, is entertaining the European and Anglo-Indian children at his residence. The celebrations at all the centres will be almost on similar lines.

TO DECLARE AN ELECTION VOID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

At the High Court on Thursday before the Master in Chambers, a plaint was presented by Babu Dwijandra Mohan Ghose, on behalf of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, against the Hon. the Maharajah of Nashipur and the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee for a declaration that the last election by the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Viceroy's Legislative Council was void and invalid. The voting at the election was 22, for Mr. Bannerjee, 18, for the Maharaja of Nashipur and 17, for Mr. Basu. The objection taken was that two of the members voting had not taken the oath of allegiance before sending in their votes.

The plaint was admitted and a written statement was directed to be filed.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The total plague mortality during the week ending June 14th, 1913, stood at 805 against 900 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 80; Madras, 8; Bengal, 20; Bihar, 24; the United Provinces, 281; the Punjab, 305; Burma 49; Mysore, 14; Hyderabad, 2; Rajputana, 20; and the North-West Frontier Provinces, 2.

BARISAL CASE SEQUEL.

CONTEMPT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

NATIVE PAPER IN TROUBLE FOR COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The hearing of the case, in which Babus Motilal Ghose, and Tarit Kanto Biswas, as Editor and Manager, and as Printer, respectively, of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, are called upon to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court, respecting certain articles in that paper, commenting on the Barisal conspiracy case, came up at the High Court yesterday.

The Chief Justice remarked that there was nothing in the affidavits which was legal evidence that Babu Motilal was the editor.

After prolonged argument, the Advocate-General withdrew the motion against Babu Motilal Ghose on account of the insufficiency of the pay of the managership, and the motion was dismissed with costs. He then opened the case against the printer.

He urged that all the articles in question were highly improper and tended to create prejudice in the public mind, while, in addition, some of them contained false statements of the facts. Counsel asked their Lordships' ruling on the whole series of articles. It was to effect on the public mind and on those connected with the case, which was a part of the mischief that law endeavoured to obviate by its stringent rules that comment was not permissible, and that what would be even a fair comment on an answer to a charge of libel did not exonerate one where there was a contempt of court in the sense of writing a series of articles which produced an atmosphere of prejudice in the midst of which the proceedings must go on. The whole trend of these articles was to indicate that there would not be a fair trial in a matter which the paper was precluded by law from saying.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Advocate-General then discussed the question of their lordships' jurisdiction and said that it was urged in the affidavit of the other side and insisted that their lordships' court had no jurisdiction in this matter of alleged contempt at all. He would refer them to a well-known Privy Council decision in the case of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee which was reported in 1883.

LEGALITY FOR THE CHARGE.

Mr. Chuckerbutty, for the defence, said that if his client was conscious that the object of the articles was in any way to interfere with the due administration of justice it would have been his duty to make an unreserved apology. But what they really wanted was to appeal to the Executive Government to prevent needless house-searches all over the country, which were creating a certain amount of panic and discontent and that the object was, as they said, in the interest of the Government as well as of the people. This application was misconceived in every particular.

Counsel submitted that in moving the court that to commit a person for contempt was a very serious matter and as the cases showed that judges of great eminence had often held that nobody should be brought before the court without due care and caution. There were three grounds on which he objected to this motion:—(1) As regards the destination of the court it was entirely wrong. (2) (As regards the person moving (the Legal Remembrancer) he had no legal status at all, and (3) the Advocate-General could only invoke their lordships' common law powers and in the mofussil at Barisal there was no common law jurisdiction at all vested in any court. Responsible officers of the court should not rush into court with applications of this nature. There was no evidence that after the end of May there was any campaign as the Advocate-General described. Counsel then went into the law points and had not concluded when the court rose.

THE TRIAL.

APPROVER AND HIS PRIVATE BOX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, June 19.

Mr. Nelson resumed the hearing of the conspiracy case this morning.

The defence pleader drew the attention of the court to the fact that last evening three of the prisoners were removed to a cell for the purpose, they alleged, of enabling the approver Girindra to identify them.

Girindra was further examined by Mr. Gupta. He said:—Madan stayed two nights in our house. On November 26, Kali Churun and Romesh brought a revolver and explained to me how to cleanse and fit up the parts of revolvers. My mother came to know of it, and on the following day my father came and took down my statement.

Continuing, the approver said:—On the pretext of bringing my key, I went out and informed the *samity* members about it. Three of them, Madan, Ramesh and Gnanranjan came to our house and on their advice I told my mother that if the contents were not returned I would be shot. On the following morning, several police officers came to our house and opened my box. Inside the box were found some cartridges, silver ornaments and papers.

The witness identified the letters and other things found in his box.

The second approver, Rajani Kanta Das, was the next examined. He said that he used to go to the house of his sister at Kushangal village. There he met Jatin Roy who induced him to join the *samity*. He was initiated by Jatin. After that he came to Barisal with Jatin to identify the head constable Kunja Mitra. Jatin also told the witness that Inspector Monmohun Ghose had put several *samity* members to jail. During the Coronation festivities Jatin told the witness that Inspector Monmohun had been murdered the night previous by the Dacca members. Jatin once asked the witness to take away the gun from the house of Janaki Pal of Kushangal village. He refused to do so. A few days after that there was a dacoity in the house of Janaki Pal.

The court here rose for the day.

CHINA'S AIMS IN TIBET.

A POLICY OF HOLD ON.

A Tachienlu Correspondent of the "North China Herald".—China's interest in Tibet, instead of abating, seems to be greatly on the increase. The possibility of losing her long firm hold on Tibet is no doubt accountable for the increasing interest. Affairs on the border are not too bright and the continued reports of Chinese reverses are making the people of Szechuan at least wake up to their responsibility. The fresh interest is having a more practical turn; money, ammunition and men are now streaming towards the border.

One outstanding proof of China's new interest in Tibet is seen in the magnificent road now being built between Chengtu and Tachienlu. It is called the Chuan pien chuin lu. Between the capital and the border close on 10,000 coolies are engaged constructing this road. This proves conclusively that China will not let Tibet slip lightly through her fingers. If she has to go, then she must, but the young Republic is prepared to hold and hold tenaciously, till hope has absolutely gone.

ON THE BRITISH MODEL.

Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, is eighty days from Lhasa and twelve days from Tachienlu. The ultimate purpose is no doubt to construct the road between the two capitals.

This to some extent is imitating Younghusband's expedition to Lhasa. On that occasion a good road was built across the famous Himalaya. The two roads in no way lend themselves to comparison. Apart from the Himalaya range the British expedition had practically no other mountains to cross. The distance too, made a vast difference; Calcutta is less than sixteen days from Lhasa.

The present new road is being built, first, to facilitate travelling and secondly to decrease the distance between Chengtu and Tachienlu. Two days will be cut off between Yachow and the border and about one day between Yachow and the capital. The big road to Tibet will not go south to Chinchi but travel, as near as possible, due west.

The new road, though not the best that could be built, certainly a great improvement on the old. In some places it is quite straight. It is from fifteen to twenty feet wide, built of cobble stones and covered with sand. In the near future it may be used as a cart road.

THE BARE NECESSARIES.

The construction of this broad road is not the only sign of increased interest in Tibet. Men, money, and arms are also being sent up to the border. Hundreds of animals may now be seen carrying silver rupees and ammunition. Fresh troops are also going in to reinforce the army west of Tachienlu. Great as this interest is it is no guarantee of success; all the money and men at present being sent in is only sufficient to sustain and maintain the immense Chinese army on the border.

Close on Rs. 15,000,000 is necessary every month simply to hold the expedition together; already an enormous amount of money has been used and little or nothing to show for it. The "modus vivendi" of a large Chinese army in the Tibetan marches swallows up a lot of money. The country in which operations are taking place just now produces nothing but tsamba and butter. These the soldiers refuse to eat; the butter they abominate and the tsamba is useless without it.

RICE MORE IMPORTANT THAN MONEY.

Further, the troops won't march without a good supply of rice with them; when this is used up they call a halt till more is sent in. The rice supplied to the present expedition is gathered from Yachow and district, eight days from Tachienlu and twenty from Litang. Fortunately the immense harvest of last year has made the supply greater than the demand. Rice is very plentiful and can be brought very cheaply. This has greatly helped the present expedition; a good supply of rice has balanced the lack of money. With it the Chinese soldiers have been able to maintain their position whatever it is. Large quantities of rice are now being sent.

Perhaps the greatest sign of interest is the money that is going in. Large numbers of mules may now be seen carrying silver on the main road to Tachienlu. This solid silver will undoubtedly help forward the summer campaign. What has been wanted all along has been silver rupees to help the expedition beyond the border. Paper has manifestly failed to do that. Now that silver is to hand more fighting may be expected and a continuation of the present military expedition.

YUIN TUTUH'S FAILURE.

Yuin Tutuh is on the border with well over 10,000 troops. To return home without doing anything towards the subjugation of eastern Tibet is ignominious in the extreme. Time, men and money have all been lost, and nothing practically has been accomplished. If the new forward move can accomplish something the expedition's face may be saved.

The country, as far as Batang, may be regained but only after some very hard fighting. The Tibetans are prepared to withstand not only Yuin Tutuh but also any terms he has to offer. He has recently asked for an armistice of forty days, why not ask for one of six months? Reports now say that anterior and interior Tibet are prepared to stand together against China. A long armistice, while avoiding mistakes caused by undue hurry, will greatly facilitate the forming of decided plans. The Tibetans have their own card to play, armistice or no armistice. Things have not dragged on too long for them to lie down on easy terms. The only feasible outcome we can look for now is the terms of the conquerors; whoever wins names the terms. At present the Tibetans seem to hold the field. Yuin Tutuh's forces have got to be very aggressive to hold their own hand and gain the country. They have now what they want, namely, men, money and a fair amount of arms. The genial weather of a Tibetan summer is in their favour. Combine this with unity in their forces and something may after all be accomplished.

THE DALAI LAMA'S POSITION.

For some time it has been reported that the British have come as far as Chiamdo; whether independently or with the Tibetan no one seems to know. From the time that the Chinese expedition arrived on the border there has been little or no agitation against the British. The Dalai Lama's fickleness has to a great extent saved this. When Younghusband entered Tibet he fled to China; when Chao Erh-feng entered Tibet he fled to India. He is now in Tibet; that is, the Chinese seem to think between China and India. The latitude of the Dalai Lama's sympathies has greatly averted much necessary jealousy between Britain and China.

The Dalai Lama has always been an important person, perhaps never more so than at the present moment. He has come to his own; he is temporal and spiritual head of Tibet; he has unhindered freedom hitherto unknown. Russia, Britain and China have a magnanimous interest in his welfare and well-being. Fortunately he knows it and feels himself the more important as a result. He is open to influence but very little else. Since China has relieved him of all Chinese responsibility at Lhasa he has every right now to feel himself "among the nations." How he will retain his place, if he can retain it, remains to be seen.

Tibet's new policy is still very dark. The presence of the large Chinese expedition on the border makes it so. Eastern Tibet is seeking help from central Tibet, this to some extent involves the Dalai Lama. Undoubtedly he has received help from the east and now the east asks help in return. To some extent he is forced to give it as by doing so he makes secure his own position in central Tibet. He may do so, perhaps is doing so, secretly.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

By order of the Provisional President at Peking, the following has been issued a message to the merchants.

(1) In response to successive telegrams received from the general and branch Chambers of Commerce, the Guild of Szechuan Merchants, the Industrial Association of Chekiang, the Guild of the Nine Branches of Foreign Trade, the United Guild of Provincial Merchants, the Hongkong Bankers Guild, and other public bodies in Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Soochow and elsewhere, to the effect that, as a few persons in Shanghai have held meetings in the pretended name of the citizens of the whole nation, with the intention of breaking public peace and jeopardizing commercial interests, and that, as orders for goods from out ports already executed have been either suspended or cancelled by telegraph, the issue of a severe mandate is respectfully prayed for, to suppress the rumours, to protect the merchants and people, and to maintain peace and order thereby preventing the recurrence of the horrible acts to which the merchants and people have been subjected, causing a blot on the glorious history of the revolution, etc:—this mandate is hereby issued.

The mandate first points out that it was owing to the unsatisfactory condition into which industry and commerce had fallen during the Manchu regime that the people did not grudge sacrificing their lives and property in order to help to bring revolution to a successful issue.

In spite (it continues) of the universal distress caused by the struggle especially at places where battles had been fought, Chinese emigrants abroad have alertly responded to the call upon their purse for the sake of recovering their homeland. The merchant and the people in the interior have meekly submitted to outrageous extortions. But now they find themselves all depleted of their wealth some on account of the stagnation of the market, others owing to forced migration from place to place. The loss must be counted by hundreds of millions of pounds. The national wound is not yet healed which act I bear in mind day and night and tears often follow my thoughts. Even if we nursed our people with all our might our effort may still prove fruitless. How then could we bear to hurt them again!

A Republic regards the people as its master. China is a vast country possessing large resources. The wisdom and knowledge of her people are not behind other nations. If we would but endeavour gradually to centralize our financial control, such as over public loans, banks, currency, taxes, etc., and introduce methods for their reform with a united effort, they would not only form the source of happiness to our people, but might even prove a blessing to the peace of the world.

Yet there are persons intent upon mischief and fabricating rumours. In order to gain the selfish ends of a few, they are willing to sacrifice the source of life to our 400,000,0 0 people. I, the President, have remained patient for the sake of upholding humane principles, so that you, our fathers and aged and our brothers and young, may not be alarmed, and in the hope of avoiding the curse of a war. Therefore, I have only warned our army and constabulary to protect their localities and to obey orders. If I could secure peace for ten years to our people uninterruptedly, I should think myself to have done my duty.

The provincial Tutuhs and Civil Administrators are hereby commanded to suppress all rumourmongers and punish them severely, and at the same time, issue proclamations advising the merchants and people not to fall into the treacherous trap but to continue their business as usual. Let the Chambers of Commerce of all place issue circulars, and distribute them extensively, advising all not to listen to the ruffians who may extort money under false pretences, nor credit the groundless stories and cause themselves needless alarm. The superior officials will order their troops and police to give them the best protection possible. The Tutuhs and Civil Administrators will be held answerable should there be any rebels disturbing peace and injuring merchants. I, the President, hereby swear that I shall sacrifice everything else in order to defend and protect our innocent and good people.

INSURANCES.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT,
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum
Cost with Maximum Benefits
For Particulars of New
Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY
ROAD,
BOMBAY.
ENERGETIC AGENTS
WANTED.

THE LITERATURE OF GERMANY.

HOW CLOSE IT IS TO TO-DAY'S LIFE AND FEELING.

The critics are praising an admirable introduction to "The Literature of Germany" which J. G. Robertson, Professor of German in the University of London, has contributed to the Home University Library. The "Times" says that the book "must do real service to the cause of German studies in England," and declares that one of the best things about the book is the introduction.

"There is a certain feeling abroad in modern England," says Mr. Robertson—"a feeling which was, however, not shared by older generations—that the literature of Germany is of subordinate value, that it is less worthy of study than other modern literatures; that it possesses a more limited range of immortal works essential to the general culture of mankind. This is noticeable in the small output of books dealing with German poetry in England, in the inferiority of our English translations from the German compared with those from the French, Italian, and Spanish; in the consequent neglect of even the masterpieces of this literature in our many collections of universal literature for popular consumption, and in our general ignorance of what the Germans are thinking and doing in the world of letters.

GERMANY'S MODERN LITERATURE.

"Comparisons between one literature and another are difficult and not always desirable; we do not propose to infringe on the province of individual or national taste by trying to institute any such here. Nor do we wish to dispute the fact that German literary history presents a record of broken and often unrealised endeavour; that its development is irregular as that of no other modern literature in Europe; that its appeal, even in its best works, is frankly a national one rather than a cosmopolitan one. But there is one claim we would make for this literature, a claim which this little book will try to justify, namely, that German literature is an essentially modern literature, by which we mean that, in its entire range, from early mediæval times onwards, it is in peculiarly close touch with the thinking and feeling of to-day.

"The reason for this quality is to be sought in the over-weening, even one-sided, individualism of German poetic art; it deals more persistently and constantly with the individual human soul than with the external world; it is essentially subjective. German mediæval poetry may not be as successful in making 'the golden Middle Age gorgeous upon earth again' as other mediæval literatures; but it gives us more penetrating glimpses into the inner life of the denizen of the Middle Ages, and thereby awakens a sympathetic interest in the modern reader Its interpretation, again, of that great new-birth which we associate with the word Reformation appears in the still modern of a liberation of the individual from a world that took no stock of individuals.

"Lastly, the great German literature of the eighteenth century deals constantly with problems, ethic as well as æsthetic, which are as vital and real to us to-day as they were to that far-off time. We have to accept frankly the comparative absence of the formal beauty which the Latin peoples of Europe can point to in their literatures; Germany has no Dante, Ariosto, or Tasso; no Lope de Vega; no Corneille or Molière; but, on the other hand, her essential contribution to the wealth of the world's imagination has always centred in the interpretation of heart and soul. Her literature, in spite of its broken endeavour, its fragmentary incompleteness, possesses in this universal subjectivity a perennial fascination; it realises the dream of her great Romantic thinkers at the beginning of the last century of a universal poetry; it links up the Middle Ages with modern times; reveals, by virtue of its pre-occupation with the psychical and the emotional, the common humanity that binds the European of to-day with his ancestors far back in the darker ages.

"It is thus less supreme beauty of expression that we have to look for in the great poets of the German past, than that modern affinity, which makes Wolfram von Eschenback and Walther von der Vogelweide the most modern of mediæval poets, that brings Luther into line with the commanding personalities of more recent times that makes Lessing a critic of our own day and Goethe still a modern poet."

WHAT NIETZSCHE DID.

In a chapter on "The Last Phase," Mr. Robertson says that "the chief force behind this revival was a thinker who embodied as no other the spirit of revolt against the past, Friedrich Nietzsche. Nietzsche had begun his literary career as a fighter against the traditions that lay so heavy on the German mind; he attacked the intellectual cowardice of his nation, which ostrich-like, hid its head in the sands of history instead of facing the problems of the present; and although he had himself graduated in the school of Schopenhauer, his day of reckoning with Schopenhauer soon came. Nietzsche renounced pessimism, and, what was still harder for him, broke with his most intimate friend, Richard Wagner; and in the place of the old order of things he set a vigorous optimism, which has acted on contemporary Germany like a tonic. Nietzsche's 'Also sprach Zarathustra' ('So spake Zarathustra') is the literary masterpiece of the new era in Germany's literature and the symbol of Germany's regeneration. Be the master of life, not its slave, Nietzsche preached; accept no tradition, however great the authority behind it; erwirb es, um es zu besitzen.'

"The vital importance of the radicalism of Nietzsche's thought lay less in its positive achievement than in its stimulating effect; it gave the young generation courage to face life in its own way to see things from its own individual point of view. It has consequently made the new German literature pre-eminently a literature of ideas and an antitraditional literature.

"The Messiah has not yet appeared either in the drama or in the novel, and the rebellion of the day against the confines erected round them has rarely been accompanied by that success which justifies rebellion. But there have been other gains of which no one dreamed twenty years ago; literature has broadened out and moved forward, not perhaps as it was expected to move, but, all the same, in an extremely interesting way; and the flow of strong, earnest talents has never failed. Above all, no one twenty five years ago could have foreseen the meaning of that movement of ideas with which Nietzsche is associated, nor predicted the power and originality of the lyric impulse."

ROMAN FORT FOR GERMAN SCHOOLBOYS.

"At the order of the Emperor William, and working largely under his personal supervision, some 150 pioneers of the garrison at Mainz are constructing two model 'Roman' forts on the Saalburg, which his Majesty hopes will render more illuminating to schoolboys their researches into Cæsar's Gallic War," says the "Times" Berlin correspondent.

"The archæologists are at work a few hundred yards behind the famous old Roman fort, which was itself reconstructed after 1897. Three of the highest classes of the Classical schools of Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, and other towns of the neighbourhood were present last week at the work.

"The gang numbers 120, which is the size of an ancient Maniple, while 30 men are held in reserve. The work is done with tools, made at the Emperor's order, 'after the Roman pattern,' a two-edged kind of hoe, or military spade, held together with rivets instead of nails, axes, pickaxes, and billhooks. One 'fort' is already finished. The other is to be about 50 metres on each of its four sides, and will be surrounded with a ditch and with a wall which is made of earth and staves driven in upright into the ground by a wooden hammer of the ancient pattern, and bound together with wattle."

SOUTH AFRICA'S GREAT PROBLEMS.

"It has long been a commonplace in South Africa that the greatest of our problems is the native question," says the Cape Town correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"When the Union Bill was before the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said that he stood aghast at the bare contemplation of it. Certainly the fact that civilisation has been planted in South Africa by the direction of the white man alone, coupled with the fact that white South Africa is still small in the face of a black continent tends to disturb the nerves of many and the latest census like all its predecessors, has made it plain that the black man is moving forward over the barriers of the provinces which white South Africa had marked down for its own.

"Moreover it is very clear that the co-existence of white and black in South Africa has many unsatisfactory consequences, and in particular that the town life of the Europeans has a corrupting and degrading effect on the aboriginal natives. In consequence of this there has grown up in many parts of the country a desire for some sort of separation between the races. The Labour party has long advocated this. Recently General Hertzog has spoken strongly in favour of it. Those who can read the signs of the times are bound to recognise that a great change is impending, and that legislation on the native question may be expected in the very near future.

"Segregation, which is now the cry, is not possible in the literal meaning of the word, for all South Africa depends on the black man to do the rough work. It is quite clear that no South African will ever attempt to divide the country into zones, and banish the whites from one zone and the blacks from the other, for this would mean that the brain and the muscle of South Africa would be put asunder. But at present the natives have a monopoly of the land in some portions of the country, which are among the most fruitful of all, and it is not apparently reasonable that white South Africans should be debarred from buying land in the native territories while natives are free to buy land when and where they choose

"In the north of the Transvaal this process has gone far, and the raw native is not the best of neighbours for a white man with a family. It is a process which, once started, tends to proceed and is hard to arrest. Much is to be said for setting limits within which land may not be bought on the one side by natives, on the other by whites. Provided that justice is done to existing owners—and there are white landowners in native territories as well as native landowners outside—and provided the native areas are not too closely restricted, it would seem that no injustice would be done by introducing the principle, and it is safe to infer that something of the kind may before long be attempted."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th June, 1913.

338. Parade—All Recruits of the current season will parade to-day Friday the 20th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

339. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, with the exception of those members to whom they have been issued during the current year and for matching firing.

400. Musketry—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 22nd instant.

Distances 300 and 700 yards 500 yards Rapid. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

401. Signalling Class. The Signalling Class will parade on Monday the 23rd instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. B.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 20th June 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

A competition will be held at the British Infantry range, Colaba, on Saturday 21st June, commencing at 4-30 p.m. (S. T).

200 yds. 2nd Class. Figure Target. 8 shots last seven to count.

300 yds. 1st class, Figure Target, 8 shots. last seven to count.

Prizes for aggregate awarded according to number of competitors.

Usual handicap terms.

A competition will also be held on Saturday 28th instant. Range and time as above.

Team shooting competition at:—

200 yds 2nd class, Figure Target 8 shots last seven to count.

300 yards 1st class, Figure Target 8 shots last seven to count.

Prizes will be awarded as follows:—

One Spoon to beat aggregate score in winning team.

One Spoon to beat aggregate score in winning team during competition.

N C Os. are requested to arrange one or more teams from each troop.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

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HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.
To cleanse the hair quickly and easily sprinkle half a packet lightly over the hair and scalp. Brush out thoroughly with a stiff brush in five minutes time. This freshens, softens, cleanses and brightens the hair. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

CAT KILLED BY ROOKS.

While mauling a rook (one of a flock of 12) it caught in Lammas Park, Ealing, a large tabby cat was attacked by the other 11 birds and killed after a short and sharp conflict, which was witnessed by several people.

THE BATH AND WEST SHOW.

The annual show of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society was opened on May 27 at Truro. The weather was perfect and there was a good attendance. The Prince of Wales offered two silver cups, of the value of £15 each, for the best bull and cow in the show.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT IN LUDGATE CIRCUS.

On May 27, as a motoromnibus was travelling eastwards, a scaffolding erected round a lamp standard on the north side of Ludgate-circus collapsed and crashed on to the roof of the vehicle, damaging the upper part of the near side. There was only one passenger on the top of the omnibus at the time, and he escaped injury. A workman received superficial injuries necessitating his removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

GIFT TO TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN.

By the kindness of Lord Blyth an autograph letter of Oliver Goldsmith has been added to the treasures of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is now exhibited there beside the fragment of window glass on which Goldsmith scratched his name when a resident student in the college. The letter was found among Colmans papers at the Haymarket. It alludes to "The Good Natured Man," a play which Garrick had rejected and which Colman produced.

BRISTOL EXHIBITION.

The Bristol International Exhibition, arranged for next year, will be held in the well-known grounds at Ashton Gate. "Shakespeare's England" is to be bodily transplanted from Earl's Court to Bristol. A replica of Drake's famous flagship the Revenge will be shown, and there will be a "Pageant of Bristol and the West" and a children's "Pageant of Fairy Land."

FOTHERINGHAY STONE.

The following is the inscription proposed to be placed in bronze raised letters on Fotheringhay Stone, the sole remaining relic of Fotheringhay Castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was executed:—"Fotheringhay Castle,—This Masonry, reputed to have rolled from the Castle Keep on the Mount near by (circa 1650), was raised vertically and Protected by the Peterborough Archæological Society by permission of the Lady Wantage, A. D. 1913.—G. C. W. Fitzwilliam, D. L., Chairman. Frank Loomes, Hon. Secretary. Alan W. Ruddle, Hon. Architect."

PROJECTED SHIP CANAL.

An application has been made to the Development Commissioners by the Mid-Scotland Ship Canal Association for a grant of £3,000 to defray the expense of surveying the route of the proposed canal between the Forth and the Clyde, and of preparing estimates. Until a survey has been made no exact estimate of the cost can be obtained, but the money required would probably be about £24,000,000.

THE HAPPY BISHOP.

The Bishop of London found "all right with the world" in an address to the young lady students at Queen's College, Harley-street, in Mail week. God meant people to be happy, he said. At any given moment he would produce nine happy persons for every miserable one. He protested against that blasphemy which made out that the world was a miserable place, and asked if life was worth living. With all defects which were introduced into God's purpose by self-will, want of care for the comfort of others, and sin, God meant life to be a happy thing, and to the majority of people it was a happy thing. Dr. Ingram caused merriment by stating that the people with whom he came into contact during his missions among the poor asked him all sorts of questions regarding the next world, as if he had lived there for years.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

During the celebration of High Mass at the Church of Notre Dame, in Leicester-square, on May 25 a little girl dressed in white and wearing a long veil ran into the gallery with her clothes in flames. The clothes of two girls who went to her assistance also caught fire, but several other people speedily extinguished the flames. The church was crowded at the time, largely by French people, and, believing that the church was on fire, there was a panic-stricken rush into the street, in the course of which some people fell down and others fainted. Disregarding the uproar, the organist, Mr. B. B. Barrett, played a solemn interlude. The priest pronounced the words "Dominus Vobiscum," the choir responded, and many of the congregation filed back slowly and stayed until the celebration was over.

A POPULAR NOVELIST.

Mr. Charles Garvice is the latest novelist to turn to the stage. In his own words he is "making a dead set at it." One million seven hundred thousand copies of Mr. Garvice's book sold last year, and a Press interviewer has sought the secret of this astonishing popularity. "A certain sympathy with my readers' lives and hopes," was the simple explanation. "What people want on the stage," the author continued "is a dramatic play that is full of incident, and that has a story in it. It is not sensation they want, but dramatic incident—lots of it—for I think they are tired of the everlasting triangle and the problem play. Tragic incident will not militate against success, but at the same time the days of crude drama are gone. Incident must be supplied with reserve and art if it is going to succeed."

It was only accident and good fortune that made Mr. Garvice a novelist instead of a playwright for before he struck oil with his novels a play of his "The Fisherman's Daughten" had some success at the Royalty, and another play has made a success in America. The new excursion into dramatic art owes its impulse to a suggestion of Mr. W. H. Kendal who read a book of Mr. Garvice's "Two Maids and a Man" and saw in it dramatic poisibilities. As a result. Mr. Herbert Swears is busy adapting it for the stage.

RHODESIA'S FUTURE.

A PROBLEM FOR OCTOBER, 1914.

"October 19, 1914, is a very important date for Rhodesia," says the "Morning Post", "because it completes the period of twenty-five years from the granting of the Charter, and brings into operation the power of the Crown 'at the end of twenty-five years from the date of this our Charter ...to add to, alter, or repeal any of the provisions of this our Charter, or to enact other provisions in substitution for or in addition to any of its existing provisions, provided that the right and power thus reserved shall be exercised only in relation to so much of this our Charter as relates to administrative and public matters'.

"In other words, the Crown will have the power, not to alienate or confiscate the property of the Company, but to absorb or otherwise delegate the powers of government granted under the Charter. Now it is obvious that, as regards at least Southern Rhodesia, there are four courses which might be taken: (1) that things should remain as they are; (2) that Rhodesia should become a Crown Colony; (3) that Rhodesia should be given self-government; (4) that it should be included as a fifth State in the Union of South Africa.

"We venture to lay down a principle which should not enquire to be argued at this time of day, namely, that in this matter of government—always provided that vested rights are protected—the ruling consideration will be the wishes of the Rhodesians themselves. We would like to think this a self-evident proposition; but there have been hints and indications of a desire to settle this matter over the heads of the Rhodesian colonists, and these hints emanate from Liberal quarters where in might have been thought that the tenet of self-disposal in matters of government could not be disputed.

SHALL SHE ENTER THE UNION?

"The proposal is not to separate her from a Union long established, but to engage her to a Union newly established. The Union of South Africa has, in fact, no status in the matter, except, of courage, the power to admit or refuse to admit Rhodesia. If Rhodesia refuses to enter, neither the existing rights nor the existing interests of the Union are thereby injured. Therefore we say that it is for the people of Rodessia to decide their own destinies and the destiny of their country. Now, if we know anything of the Rhodesians, they are not in the least likely to consider the proposition of a Crown Colony. The white settlers in South Africa do not trust Downing Street.

"As to inclusion in the Union, we have to remember that Rhodesia is predominantly British, and that the Union is at present governed by the Dutch. We deprecate racial sentiment; but we must recognise that it exists. Moreover, it has to be said that the British in South Africa have at present very good reasons for uneasiness. In the first place every one of the guarantees embodied in the Constitution has at one time or another been disregarded by the Union Government, or so at least the British Opposition assert.

"Again, although General Botha has followed a moderate course, and done his best to secure good feeling and co-operation between the two races it is undeniable that General Hertzog and a powerful faction of Dutch stalwarts are leading a very formidable movement directed against this moderate policy. General Hertzog has sneered at the Imperial connection, he has sneered at co-operation between the two races; he has claimed that the racial currents must flow in 'separate channels,' and by his attacks upon the Prime Minister for including a British element in his Government he has shown that in his view the Dutch must not only be separate but dominant. They must be the ruling.

GOSPEL OF HERTZOG.

"This is the gospel of Hertzogism, and although General Botha puts up an excellent fight against it he is by no means assured of victory. On the contrary, it will be a long and doubtful struggle of which South Africans themselves cannot at present see the issue," adds the "Morning Post."

"And until it is settled, one way or the other, it would be unreasonable to expect Rhodesians to do anything but oppose immediate incorporation in the Union. They have a national sentiment of their own they are practically all of one race, they have their own traditions, their own interests, their own problems. They have a great country and great resources in natural wealth and public works; but they are comparatively few in numbers, and could have little or no influence on the policy of the Union. On the other hand, they know that the Union Government would pour its poor whites into their territory. Therefore they are averse from the Union proposal for the present. We believe this sentiment to be overpoweringly strong, and we cannot doubt that it will be respected."

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R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.
R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
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THE WEATHER.

THUNDERSTORMS IN CENTRAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, June 19.

Both the monsoon currents are now very weak, and the rainfall which has occurred in the central parts of the country has been associated with thunderstorms. The conditions at the head of the Bay are still unsettled, but a definite depression has not yet been formed.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Central India and the West Coast, and fairly general in Burma and Bengal and local in the United Provinces, Kashmir and the west of the Central Provinces. A few falls also occured in east Rajputana.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point, five inches; Lashio and Maymyo one; Bhamo, three; Shillong and Bogra two; Barisal and Calcutta, one-and-a half; Allahabad, one; Bareilly, one-and-a-half; Koiah, a quarter; Indore, one-and-a-half; Nowgong and Khandwa, one.

Forecast:—Increase in the rainfall in the north-east of India.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Elswick Hall," Captain J. Berlin, which arrived in harbour yesterday from N. Shield via Alexandria reports having experienced from 49 deg. E. to 62 deg. E. strong monsoon.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	11·35	11·26	10·36
Thursday, 19th June	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	11·35	11·26	10·36
Same date last year.	1·39	1·37	1·78

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain'all up to 8 a. m. June 19.

Station.	List 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	7·18	9·75	5·30

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 19th June	Total up-to-date.
In cts.	In. cts.
Nil	9 19

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauge during the week ending Saturday (14 a.m.), 14th June, 1912 :—

	In. cts.		In cts.
Bandora	9 43	Broach	5 06
Panjoo	4 45	Ilchar	10 4
Vaiturni	6 35	Dabhoi	3 77
Palghar	11 64	Baroda	4 31
Gholvad	11 14	Mahmedabad..	2 23
Daman	23 50	Ahmedabad ...	2 61
Bulsar	19 6	Serampur ...	1 51
Navsari	13 62	Patri	3 50
Bardoli	8 92	Sevalia	1 57
Nandarbar	5 47	Godhra	2 93
Narduva	3 54	Limkhera	2 39
Surat	8 46	Dohad	3 1
Kim	9 73	Amargarh ...	2 0
Kosamba	10 29	Rutlam	1 47
Rajpardi	10 24	Nagda	0 33

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 7th June to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 14th June 1913 on Kotah Division :—

Alot	0 74	Gangapur...	0 22
Pachpahar	0 0	Hindaun ...	0 0
Kotah	1 8	Bayana	0 0
Indargarh	0 92	Buaratpur ...	0 0

Note.—Saturday's rainfall is from 8-30 a.m. Friday to 8-30 a.m. Saturday.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 19th	91·3	83·0	...	...
Jask 18th	103·3	95·9	...	...
Muskat 18th	102·8	93·1	...	...
Multan	100·3	81·5	...	0·57
Rawalpindi	88·9	69·1	0·17	3·92
Lahore	92·4	74·7	...	1·17
Sirsa ...	93·3	72·0	...	2·12
Ambala	89·5	74·9	...	4·00
Delhi	95·5	78·8	...	3·62
Agra	102·0	81·4	...	0·52
Mainpuri	98 3	80 6	...	0·18
Jhansi	97·6	76·0	0·12	0 58
Cawnpore	98 6	78·0	...	0·44
Allahabad	101·1	76·0	1·13	3·55
Jacobabad	103·6	88·8	...	...
Karachi	91 0	83 5	...	...
Ajmer	92·1	79 2	0·02	2·10
Jaipur	97·2	76·1	...	3·26
Kotah	95·6	76·6	0·23	0·86
Bhuj	94·9	81·0	...	2·47
Dwarka	89·8	82·7	...	1 95
Veraval	85 6	82·3	...	6·34
Rajkot	97 6	75·8	...	4 67
Bhavnagar Para.	100·0	74·3	0·03	4·33
Surat	90·9	72·1	...	10·43
Ahmedabad	97·6	76·7	...	4·29
Deesa	100·3	80·4	...	0 77
Neemuch	92·9	67·0	0·38	1·90
Indore	85·1	68·1	1·36	1·88
Jubbulpore	92·3	74·3	...	6·47
Saugor	84 3	69 1	...	4·08
Hoshangabad	90·3	72·4	0·42	2·36
Khandwa	88·7	70·6	0·94	5·39
Akola	95·2	72 0	0 03	1·61
Amraoti	95·8	73 3	...	3·69
Nagpur	99·1	76·8	...	0·97
Chanda	100·5	80·0	...	2·82
Raipur	100·2	81·1	...	1·83
BOMBAY	89·9	81·7	...	6·89
Ratnagiri	86·3	71·9	0·57	18·59
Mormugao	83·5	72·2	0·53	21·97
Karwar	84·7	72·5	0·40	22 56
Malegaon	96·4	73·6	...	2·61
Ahmeinagar	92·1	66·5	...	5·80
...na	84·0	70·8	...	6·61
...pur	96·3	73·6	...	2 07
...ur	92 2	69·3	...	1·96
...aum	80 3	61·5	...	6·82
...urangabad	94·9	72·2	...	2·07
Nizamabad (Indur)	101·9	79·7	...	1·40
Hyderabad	87·8	77·7	...	2·31
Mangalore	85·8	72·3	0·61	24·90
Calicut	85·3	7 ·6	0·19	22·78
Cochin	83·2	74·3	0 30	18·71
Colombo	86·0	79·0	...	4·90
Masulipatam	105·8	86·7	...	0·88
Bellary	96·5	75·3	...	0·84
Cuddapah	101·5	84·8	...	0·24
Madras	104·0	84·9	0·01	0·09
Bangalore	86·8	65·3	...	2·31
Coimbatore	90 9	71·3	...	0·31
Trichinopoly	99·6	78·8	...	0·32
Negapatam	106·2	81·2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·17" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency ranging from 7° to 19° F during the day.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme southern districts; Jhansi has had 0·12 and Allahabad 1·13." Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal in the area of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0·28" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature in below normal also at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in West Central India; Neemuch has had 0 38" and Indore 1·36". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in West Central India. Night temperature is below normal also round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0·94" of rain and Hoshangabad 0·42" Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the Southern half of the division. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Maximum temperature is in excess in the South-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·57" Murmugao 0·58" and Kharwar 0·40". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Night temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded The air is drier than usual generally. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the whether to-day is the local rain in south Rajputana and the nearly general rain in West Central India, the north-western districts of the Central Provinces and the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces. In the Punjab the area of rainfall has decreased, precipitation being confined to the extreme north. There has again been nearly general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula but the amounts reported have all been less than three quarters of an inch.

Fairly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Central parts of the country and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and of the United Provinces A few showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 19th June, 1913, was 29·989 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

WEEKLY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 17th June 1913 are published:—

Karachi.—Rain during week in the district maximum 14 cents at Thano Bulakhan, minimum 1 cent at Sujaval, none at Karachi; for season maximum 14 cents at Thano Bulakhan, minimum 1 cent at Kotri and Batoro. Harvesting of summer corps continues. Crops slightly damaged by locusts in Karachi taluka. Kharif sowing continues. Transplantation in progress in Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas and commenced in Mirpur Batoro taluka. Fodder-supply adequate except in Karachi taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Price of rice, 7 of bajri 11¼ and of jowari 12½ seers per rupee. Prices of grass 25 and of kadbi 26 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 30 per cent, less than normal.

Sukkur.—No rain during week. River at Bukkar 12 feet 8 2-5 inches against 9 feet 10 4-5 inches on same date last year. Lands being irrigated for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice in progress. Fodder-supply deficient in Ghotki and Pano Akil talukas Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 10½, of bajri 13, of wheat 11 and of rice 6½ seers per rupee. Price of dry kadby Rs. 6 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Sukkar 44·73 and of bajri 21·21 per cent, less than normal.

Larkana.—Rain during week in the district maximum 20 cents at Kambar minimum 2 cents at Mirokhan, none at Larkana. Rainfall beneficial. Slight hail in Mirokhan taluka, but no damage reported. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Transplantation commenced in Mehar taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of driking water adequate. Price of jowari 12 of bajri 12 and of rice 9 seers per rupee Price of kadbi 2½ maunds per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Larkana 31·4 per cent. less than normal.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week in the district maximum 1 inch 8 cents at Badin, minimum 3 cents at Matli none at Hyderabad. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder sufficient except in Hala Tando Bago and Dero Mohbat talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 12, of rice 8½ and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of dry kabdi Rs. 40 per 100 bundles of 20 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 27·2 and of bajri 25 per cent. less than normal.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No rain during week. Kharif cultivation in progress. Germination slightly damaged by crickets in parts of Jacobabad, and Shahdadpur talukas. Fodder procurable. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 13 and of bajri 13½ seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Jacobabad 41 and of bajri 30 per cent less than normal.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 44 cents at Mirpur Khas, in the district maximum 1 inch 20 cents at Umarkot, minimum 22 cents at Digri; for season 44 cents at Mirpur Khas, in the district maximum 1 inch 57 cents at Mithi, minimum 22 cents at Digri. Rainfall general and beneficial. Kharif operations continue in Nara and Jamrao commenced in parts of Desert. Summer crops in good condition. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 11, of rice 7½ and of wheat 10 seers per rupee. Price of grass 4 bundles per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Mirpur Khas 37·5 per cent. less than normal.

Nawabshah.—Rain during week 23 cents at Sakrand, 3 cents at Sinjhoro. Kharif cultivation in progress in all talukas except Moro and Sakrand. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price af jowari 13, of bajri 12, of wheat 10 and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 12 per 100 bundles of 10 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nawabshah 18 ¾ and of bajri 20 per cent. less than normal.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week 1 inch 80 cents at Ahmedabad in the district maximum 4 inches 78 cents at Gogha, minimum 76 cents at Sanand; for season 2 inches 2 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 5 inches at Gogha, minimum 98 cents at Sanand. Rainfall general and more than sufficient. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Kharif sowing commenced. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation normal. Price of jowari 12½, of bajri 12, of rice 6½ and of wheat 10 seers per rupee. Price of hay Re. 0-8-0 and of jowari kadbi Rs 10 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmedabad 26·5 and of bajri 20 per cent. less than normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 3 inches 63 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 4 inches 96 cents at Halol, minimum 2 inches 32 cents at Jhalod; for season 4 inches 1 cent at Godhra, in the district maximum 5 inches 33 cents at Halol, minimum 2 inches 32 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall general, sufficient and beneficial to agricultural operations. Kharif sowing commenced. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri 12 and of maize 12½ seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Godhra 31 and of maize 42 per cent. less than normal.

Kaira.—Rain during week 2 inches 57 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 5 inches 59 cents at Borsad, minimum 32 cents at Kapadvanj, 3 inches 62 cents at Cambay; for season 2 inches 14 cents at Kaira in the district maximum 6 inches 94 cents at Borsad, minimum 45 cents at Kapadvanj, 3 inches 87 cents at Cambay. Rainfall good. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Kharif sowing in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of bajri 12, of jowari 13½ and of hill-millets 13 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Kaira 25 and of jowari 29 per cent. less than normal.

Broach.—Rain during week 4 inches 50 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 5 inches 29 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 2 inches 61 cents at Vagra; for season 5 inches 83 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 8 inches 44 cents at Anklesvar minimum 2 inches 97 cents at Vagra. Rainfall general. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Kharif sowing commenced in places. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 12½, of bajri 11, of rice 7, of gram 10 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Broach 26·47 per cent. less than normal.

Surat.—Rain during week 8 inches 49 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 23 inches 11 cents at Pardi, minimum 5 inches 46 cents at Mandvi; for season 10 inches 22 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 25 inches 67 cents at Pardi, minimum 7 inches 98 cents at Mandvi. Rainfall general and sufficient. Sowing of rice, hill-millets, cotton and jowari in full swing. Supply of fodder generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 10 chataks per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 1-9-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Surat 33·6 per cent. less than normal.

Thana.—Rain during week 3 inches 72 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 13 inches 76 cents at Shahapur, minimum 5 inches 70 cents at Bassein, 14 inches 87 cents at Jawhar; for season 13 inches 26 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 14 inches 44 cents at Shahapur, minimum 5 inches 95 cents at Bassein, 15 inches 51 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall sufficient and well distributed. Garden crops in good condition. Sowing of rice and hill-millets in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 7 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Thana 13 per cent. less than normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 14th; total of week 1 inch 21 cents, total to date 6 inches 89 cents, being 3 inches 2 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 10 cool on 11th, 20 warm from 13th to 16th, and 30 warm on 17th; temperature normal on 12th. Vapour in air normal on 11th and from 15th to 17th and excessive from 12th to 14th. Abnormal wind from west-south-west on 11th, from west on 12th, and from west-north-west on 13th; wind normal from 14th to 17th.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 4 inches 24 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 18 inches 46 cents at Mahad, minimum 8 inches 75 cents at Uran; for season 7 inches 11 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 19 inches 24 cents at Mahad, minimum 9 inches 20 cents at Uran. Rainfall general and beneficial. Sowing of rice in progress. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice 7 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Alibag 34 per cent. less than normal.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 12 inches 45 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 23 inches 75 cents at Dapoli, minimum 11 inches 7 cents at Vengurla; for season 16 inches at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 24 inches 78 cents at Dapoli, minimum 14 inches 67 cents at Malvan. Kharif sowing almost completed. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain adequate. Price of rice 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Ratnagiri 29 per cent. less than normal.

Kanara.—Rain during week 4 inches 41 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 14 inches 73 cents at Yellapur, minimum 3 inches 20 cents at Mundgod; for season 19 inches 53 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 13 inches 21 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 5 inches 20 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall general and beneficial. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice generally continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Stocks of grain, sufficient. Price of rice 7 ½ and of hill-millets 12 seers per rupee. Price of grass Re. 1 for 67 bundles. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karwar 31·9 per cent. less than normal.

East Khandesh.—Rain during week 2 inches 1 cent at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 4 inches 81 cents at Chopda, minimum 31 cents at Chalisgaon; for season 2 inches 30 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 5 inches 52 cents at Chopda, minimum 1 inch 81 cents at Pachora. Rainfall general but insufficient. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation almost all talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 14 chataks and of bajri 11 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable perrupee at Jalgaon 50 and of bajri 42 per cent. less than normal.

West Khandesh.—Rain during week 1 inch 45 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 7 inches 51 cents at Taloda, minimum 2 inches 78 cents at Shirpur; for season 6 inches 86 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 8 inches 15 cents at Taloda, minimum 3 inches 47 cents at Shirpur. Rainfall good and sufficient. Sowing of cotton and jowari in progress in Dhulia and Shahada talukas, of cotton in Sakri and Taloda talukas, of sesamum in Shahada taluka and of rice, maize and sesamum in Navapur petha. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation improved except in parts of Dhulia taluka. Price of wheat 9 seers 5 chataks, of jowari 11 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 2 chataks and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Dhulia 41·4 and of jowari 50 3 per cent. less than normal.

Nasik.—Rain during week 6 inches 23 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 16 inches 20 cents at Igatpuri minimum 54 cents at Yeola; for season 9 inches 38 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 19 inches 8 cents at Igatipuri minimum 1 inch 66 cents at Nandgaon. Rainfall sufficient except in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas where more rain is needed for sowing. Sowing of cotton and minor crops commenced in some taluks. Supply of foder sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of water good. Price of bajri 11 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 30·51 per cent. less than normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 44 cents at Nagar in the district maximum 1 inch 46 cents at Parner minimum 12 cents at Nevasa; for season 5 inches 72 cents at Nagar in the district maximum 4 inches 71 cents at Parner minimum 25 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall partial and insufficient. More rain urgently needed all over the district for kharif sowing. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of cotton and green gram in progress where moisture is sufficient. Cattle in poor condition. Agricultural stock deficient. Fodder-supply scanty. Drinking water-supply improved in some places owing to recent rainfall. Price of jowari 11 seers and of bajri 10 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi Rs. 4 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmednagar 49 per cent. less than normal.

Distress continues in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon talukas. Return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. Five cattle camps still open, but cattle are being taken away by owners. Working bullocks purchased from charitable funds are being lent free to poor agriculturists. Wages 2 to 4 annas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains high but stationary. Public health generally fair. Gratuitous relief being given to 13,833 persons.

Poona.—Rain during week 3 inches 53 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 7 inches 64 cents at Maval, minimum 23 cents at Dhond; for season 6 inches 6 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 11 inches 21 cents at Maval, minimum 2 inches 16 cents at Indapur. More rain needed in parts of Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond petha. Sowing of rice and hill-millets commenced in the Mavali tract. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in the Deshi tract. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks and of bajri 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Poona 39 and of bajri 33 per cent less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour generally well balanced. Rates of wages 4 to 6 annas for males and 2 to 4 annas for females. Condition of cultivators and labourers fair. Dole being distributed to 64 village servants and 64 decrepit persons

Sholapur.—Rain during week 4 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 57 cents at Madha, minimum 8 cents at Sangola; for season 1 inch 12 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 60 cents, at Sangola, minimum 58 cents at Karmala. Rainfall slight and more needed everywhere except in Sangola taluka for kharif sowing. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation Sowing commenced in parts of Barsi, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Kadbi available but dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Malsiras and Karmala talukas where slightly improved by recent rain. Water for irrigation deficient in parts of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 14 seers 12·8 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi at Sholapur Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per 1,000 bundles, Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 35·66 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 69 village servants,

Satara.—Rain during week 4 inches 59 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 15 inches 50 cents at Javli, minimum 19 cents at Man; for season 9 inches 8 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 20 inches 79 cents at Javli, minimum 33 cents at Man. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation, and sowing in progress. Fodder-supply adequate. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Price of jowari 12 seers 10 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Satara 25·7 and of bajri 24 2 per cent. less than normal.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 14 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 20 cents at Bagalkot, minimum 4 cents at Indi; for season 2 inches 20 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 34 cents at Bagevadi, minimum 45 cents at Badami. More rain needed. Kharif sowing continues. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 24½ of bajri 26½ and of kadbi 75 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Bijapur 47 9 and of bajri 43 per cent. less than normal.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 2 inches 51 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 17 inches 42 cents at Chikodi, minimum 29 cents at Athni; for season 7 inches 4 cents at Belgaum. Rainfall general and sufficient. Garden crops in good condition. Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampgaon talukas and Chandgad petha. Sowing of other kharif crops continues in Chikodi, Athni, Hukeri and Gokak talukas and Murgod petha. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 11, of bajri 11½, of wheat 8½ and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Belgaum 45 and of bajri 41 per cent. less than normal.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 1 inch 4 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 2 inches 31 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 6 cents at Gadag; for season maximum 4 inches 77 cents at Dharwar, minimum 52 cents at Mundargi. Rainfall general. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice and sesamum in progress. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of rise at Dharwar 7 seers 14 chataks and of jowari-seers 6 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 100 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of food-grins purchasable per rupee at Dharwar 47 per cent less than normal.

Kathiawar.—Rain during week 3 inches 90 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 10 inches 48 cents at Lathi, minimum 10 cents at Dasada; for season 4 inches 62 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 10 inches 48 cents at Lathi, minimum 10 cents at Dasada Rainfall general and excessive. Floods at Saverkundla, Palitana and other neighbouring places. Irrigation of sugarcane in progress. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Price of bajri at Rajkot 10 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 33 per cent. less than normal.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 65 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 14 inches 33 cents at Navsari, minimum 35 cents at Mehsana; for season 5 inches 38 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 14 inches 68 cents at Navsari, minimum 35 cents at Mehsana. Sowing of cotton and rise commenced in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Price of wheat at Baroda 18, of bajri 21, of jowari 24 and of rice 15 lbs. per rupee.

Palanpur.—Rain during week 71 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 1 inch 64 cents at Wao, minimum 65 cents at Kankrej. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stocks sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari and bajri 14½ seers per rupee. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee at Palanpur 15 to 20 per cent. less than normal.

Cutch.—Rain during week 1 inch 82 cents at Bhuj, in the Agency Maximum 5 inches 88 cents at Mundra, minimum 1 inch 5 cents at Jakhau; for season 2 inches 37 cents at Bhuj, in the Agency maximum 5 inches 88 cents at Mundra, minimum 1 inch 5 cents at Jakhau. Rainfall general and beneficial to sowing operations. Picking of cotton continues in Bhachau. Kharif sowing commenced in Mundra, Anjar and Mandvi. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient Price of bajri at Bhuj 7 seers 29 tolas per rupee. Price of hay 84 and of kadbi 52 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee 38 per cent less than normal.

Mahi Kantha.—Rain during week 37 cents at Sadra, in the Agency maximum 5 inches 40 cents at Malpur, minimum 27 cents at Vatrak Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 13 and of jowari 12½ seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee 7·2 and of jowari 18·75 per cent. less than normal.

Rewa Kantha.—Rain during week maximum 7 inches 39 cents at Narukot, minimum 1 inch 25 cents at Balasinor; for season maximum 9 inches 29 cents at Narukot, minimum 1 inch 33 cents at Balasinor. Rainfall general and well distributed. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing in progress. Germination in good condition. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of rice 9¾ and of hill-millets 17½ seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee 30 and of hill-millets 39 per cent. less than normal.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country—Rain during week 2 inches 98 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 29 inches 31 cents at Bavda, minimum 31 cents at Mudhol; for season 5 inches 27 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 34 inches 22 cents at Bavda, minimum 1 inch 20 cents at Mangalwedha. Sowing of, rice continues and of bajri, groundnut and sesamum commenced. Supply of fodder and watter sufficient Cattle adequate. Price of jowari 8¾ seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee 50 per cent. less than normal.

TIDAL "BORE" AT DOUGLAS.

A remarkable tidal phenomenon was observed at Douglas, Isle of Man, on May 28. As the tide was ebbing at 8-30 a.m. a "bore" suddenly set up in the harbour, and almost capsized the ferry boat. Soon afterwards the ebb started again, but up to the time of low water there were short periods at intervals of inexplicable flood. The height of the water was not affected to any appreciable extent A moderate south-westerly wind was blowing.

MOTOR-OMNIBUS AT EPPING.

The Epping Rural District Council is petitioning all the highway authorities in Essex to oppose motor-omnibus services to Epping, Chingford, and other places bordering on Epping Forest, on the ground that it is dangerous to the public owing to the narrowness of the roads and is a great expense to the ratepayers who have to maintain the roads The last Essex Country rate was increased by 3d. in the pound primarily owing to the effect of motor vehicle traffic.

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The National Institute of Sciences of London, England, has appropriated £5,000 toward a fund for the free distribution of Prof. Knowles' new book, "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of Eastern Yogis, and explains a wonderfully simple system for the development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic Powers, and the curing of diseases and habits without drugs. The subject of practical character reading is also extensively dealt with, and the author describes a simple method of accurately reading the secret thoughts and desires of others though thousands of miles away. The almost endless stream of letters requesting copies of the book and character delineations indicate clearly the universal interest in Psychological and Occult Sciences.

That Prof. Knowles' system is exciting the interest of the brightest intellect of the present day is clearly shown by the scores of recommendations, among which the following, from representative British publications, the clergy and the medical professi n are striking examples :

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THE LONDON WEEKLY TIMES.—"Professo Elmer E. Knowles' Complete System of Personal Influence and Healing provides the embryo enthusiast with just such knowledge as could be adapted to his own personal circumstances and inclinations."

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THE JAPANESE PROBLEM.

ILLUMINATING ARTICLE BY MR. LOVAT FRASER.

Japan will not fight about the invidious treatment of a few fruit farmers in California. Of that we may be sure. She is only menacing when she is excessively polite and rather silent, and she has not been very silent about the Californian Land Bill. Most of her Elder Statesmen have gone, but those who remain have not lost all their influence, and prudence has become their tradition. The excitability of the Japanese populace has not yet passed beyond official control.

A conflict between Japan and the United States at this juncture would mean the ruin of Japan. The late Homer Lea's fantastic visions have little relation to reality. Japan could not run the risk of an invasion of the Pacific slope, because she would soon be ejected. She might take Hawaii and the Philippines, but how long could she hold them? The United States would press forward the completion of the Panama Canal, spend her vast resources in building an invincible armada of Dreadnoughts, and devote all her incomparable energies to winning back her lost possessions. The ultimate outcome of the struggle would never be in doubt, so far as the near future is concerned, for Japan could get no more ships and no more money.

A temporary success would be of no avail in such a mighty conflict. Japan fought herself to a standstill in the war with Russia. Had fighting continued a few months longer the verdict might have been reversed. She knows full well that the United States would never accept transient defeat. She is equally well aware that the Western world will not give her more ships and money to prosecute a war based upon such an issue as the Californian Land Bill. It would be a war deliberately fought, to challenge the world-supremacy of the white races, and in such a cause the white races would instantly unite. They would not all fight, but they would not help Japan. The welfare of America means more to the white races than the welfare of Asia.

We may take it for granted, then, that the present differences between Japan and the United States will in some way or other be composed. The quarrel is comparatively trivial. The issue which lies behind it is not trivial, and is probably destined to become one of the greatest problems of the twentieth century. It will not disappear, and as the years pass will grow more and more insistent. Asia demands intercourse with the white races upon terms of equality. At present the demand is only pressed by Japan, who claims special and preferential treatment, and says that her people are not as other Asiatics. When China has regained stability and cohesion, as assuredly she will, the Chinese will advance the same appeal. The educated classes in India are already claiming rigid equality of treatment and it will soon be difficult not to hearken to them. The time must come when these appeals cannot be evadead.

THE CLAIM FOR EQUALITY.

Equality of treatment, in the form in which the claim is being advanced by the more progressive peoples of Asia, connotes something more than relief from disabilities under the special laws of the white races. It means that the tacit assumption of the white races that it is their privilege to inherit the earth is directly contested. The yellow races are beginning to insist upon their right to spread outwards. The overspill of the population of Europe pours into the American continent. Japan and China do not see why they should not move outwards also, especially as they breed faster and much of their soil is already over-peopled.

The little colonies of Japanese and Chinese scattered about over the American continent only represent the vanguard of this great movement. Japan does not find in Korea all the opportunities for expansion which she had expected. She knows that by mere weight of numbers the Chinese will eventually fill up the vacant spaces of Manchuria. China will ultimately people all the great northern territories south of the Amur River as far as Lake Baikal. Already her industrious peasants are absorbing the fringes of the Gobi Desert. The myriads of Southern China are turning in other directions. They are over-running the Malay Peninsula and even ousting the Burmese from Rangoon. Their craving for fresh outlets is insatiable, and behind them come the eager people of Japan, triumphant, sensitive, clamorous for recognition, but still more avid of room to expand.

California is the new boundary wall of the white races. The day of Asiatic invasions of Europe is over. We have just seen the Turks driven from their last European possessions. The peoples of Asia have turned their faces eastwards again, and they look across the Pacific towards the light of the morning sun. America, with her millions of negroes and her masses of half-civilised immigrants from Eastern Europe, rejects them. She does so with good reason. The indomitable industry of the Asiatic enables him to "under-live" any of the white races. A large influx of Asiatic labour upon the Pacific slope would soon create an economic problem of the gravest kind. Treaties or no treaties, the United States cannot afford to permit a widespread Asiatic invasion.

In the second place, we may take it as absolutely certain that the yellow races will not for ever sit down tamely and endure the spurning they have received at the hands of America and other countries. They will not retaliate, but they will follow the line of least resistance. South America will not sufficiently serve their purpose. They seek new lands and will continue to seek them. In my belief, when they have amassed enough wealth and armaments, they will ultimately profess to have found the outlets they desire in the Australian continent.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

Australia, and not Western America, seems destined to become the scene of the next phase of that interminable conflict between Europe and Asia, between the white races on the one hand and the brown and yellow races on the other, which is the oldest and most persistent factor in human history. The entire present population of the Australian Commonwealth could be comfortably and prosperously established in the Northern Rivers district of New South Wales, which is only just being opened up. The rich coastal belt of Northern Australia, with its deep rivers, fine harbours, and unfailing rainfall could maintain thirty millions of people. Its present inhabitants number less than a thousand white folk. We have painted it red, and left it vacant.

At its present rate of progress Australia will not a century hence have population enough to stem the flood of a yellow invasion. The course which the outward movement of the yellow races must eventually follow seems automatic and irresistible. Fleets in the North Sea cannot stop it. The only chance for Australia's salvation will be if the mastery of the Pacific passes into the hands of the United States, and that is an issue which may have to be fought out first.—"Daily Mail."

THE DYSENTERY EPIDEMIC.

How to Avoid it, and How to Fortify the System if Attacked.

The gravity of dysentery, which is often so rapidly fatal, cannot be exaggerated. Hence this article, which is published in the best interests of the community.

While at the first onset of diarrhœa everyone should consult his doctor, that the disease may be nipped in the bud, he should remember that the same treatment which will build up his strength to overcome the disease will also prevent him getting it.

Dysentery is eminently a question of nutrition. Hence, a food which is easily assimilated and entirely absorbed from the stomach is the first requisite. Of such foods, none can compare with Sanatogen, of which *The British Medical Journal* states: "Sanatogen is the best of artificial foods, easily retained and easily assimilated."

Some sixteen thousand doctors have endorsed Sanatogen as the greatest revitalising and reinvigorating preparation for fortifying the system against infection.

If, however, dysentery has been contracted, the statement of Mr. Arthur R. Thorburn (The Mission House, Singapore) shows the best chance of speedy recovery. Mr. Thorburn writes: "My wife has for the last sixteen weeks been suffering acutely from dysentery, caught on one of our local steamers coming down the Malay Peninsular. From the very first she has taken Sanatogen, with this happy result, that, instead of being, as many are, after these many weeks of unceasing dysentery, a helpless invalid, she is bright and cheerful, and her strength has been largely maintained. She has had no other food for some time—simply Sanatogen."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. All who take it eventually enjoy better health than they have probably ever done before.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE YEARLY TRAMP.

Constables have their specialties. Ours (writes a Dales correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") studies tramps. His post is at the foot of a road-pass through the mountains, and after his "office work" (by which name he dignifies the thousand and one reports which have been piled on him) he keeps guard over a dozen miles of lonely road. I have often spent an amusing hour with him as the casuals from the great workhouse beyond the hills filed past in the late afternoon. "Hey, where are you off?" This to an unkempt, ramshackle figure "From Glasgow to Barrow? That's the third time this year, isn't it? No, never been before—well, I suppose you know your business best." The man claimed to be a pressman from Fleet-street, armed with old credentials from defunct journals. "He never stops long away, and always claims it's the first time he has been here. He generally goes from Barrow to London once in the year, and then back to Glasgow."

FATHER'S NAME.

A speaker at a meeting of the London Invalid Children's Aid Association at Grosvenor House said one child gave her name as Smith. Asked what her father's Christian name was she replied that he had not got one.

"But what name does your mother call him by?" the child was asked.

"Blockhead," was the disconcerting reply.

RAW.

The small boy, unexpectedly detained on an overnight visit (says the "Manchester Guardian") was indignant at being offered some of his cousin's garments. "I won't wear a girl's nightdress," he protested; "I'd sooner sleep raw."

ANN BULLETIN.

"Henry VIII. was King of England, and the greatest widower that ever was," states a boy's essay quoted in the "Lancet." "He was born at a place called Annie Domino, and he had 350 wives. The first was beheaded and then executed, the second was revoked, and the third died, and then he married Ann Bulletin."

VIEWS ON SHAKSPEARE.

The little sewing-woman (says the "Manchester Guardian") was helping to make some costumes for a minor Browning pageant, and was asked if she had ever read any of the poet. "No," she replied. "I've never read any of that sort of stuff; not Browning, nor Shakspeare neither. But then, you know," she added, "my mother has her own opinion about Shakspeare."

THE BISHOP'S "ACIDULATED DROP."

The Bishop of Stepney at a temperance meeting in Popular said that to drink a lot even of water, to cure a thirst was a superstition. Thirst was not a fire to be quenched, nor a hole to be filled, nor dryness to be watered like a dry garden. The best thing was an acid drop.

He had perserved as a total abstainer for five years, and, while he had not acquired a taste for water, he had found barley water, with a little lemon in it, extremely good, especially in hot weather. Fresh tea, not too strong, was also good.

CRAB'S RECORD CRAWL.

What is probably a record in crawling has been established by a crab which has been caught off Catterline, on the Kincardineshire coast. The crab, which was marked, proves to have been liberated at Beadnell, Northumberland, on October 9, 1912. The distance travelled must have been some 120 miles.

JUDGE AND SOCIETY WOMEN.

Judge Aspinall, of the New York State Supreme Court (says the New York correspondent of the "Standard"), denounced the plea that women have need of large amounts to maintain their social position apart from their husbands. Judge Aspinall said:—

"This talk of women needing fortunes to maintain their positions is bosh. Lots of women have not any station until they marry rich men. They marry to get all they can out of their husbands, and when their husbands put on the brake they go to court and demand a divorce and alimony.

"Society women in New York make me tired. They go to fashionable restaurants or their clubs, drink 'highballs' (whisky and soda), and smoke cigarettes instead of being at home making their husbands happy. They drive up Fifth-avenue in motor-cars with poodle dogs in their laps, and when their suit is brought against the poor man who is unfortunate enough to be a millionaire they come into court and talk about their 'social position.'"

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

COMEDY AND OPERA.

It was a superb production given by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, London, in mail week of "Ariadne in Naxos," which is a comedy and an opera in one. Both the adaptation of Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," which forms the play, and Richard Strauss' little opera of "Ariadne," which is dove-tailed into the play, were staged on a grand scale and received with the utmost enthusiasm. Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" would have delighted Moliere who was the first actor-manager to give his pieces a beautiful and costly setting. The comedy begins and ends in the spacious oak-panelled hall of M. Jourdain's Parisian mansion, which, with its carved chimney-piece, heavily moulded ceiling, and flamboyant tapestries, is worthy of the nobleman this son of an honest cloth merchant would give the world to have been born. Soon Jourdain, whom Sir Herbert Tree plays in the holiday mood that becomes a part written to royal order, enters in the traditional nightcap and flowered India silk dressing-gown over crimson and gold breeches and hose, which he modestly describes as "a little lounge suit." It is capital fun to hear this jolly old fellow sing some nonsense verses in a croking voice with absurd self-satisfaction and to mark the way in which, with an unfailing want of tact, he wounds the susceptibilities of both his music and dance masters. After his lesson capering tailors dress Jourdain to music in a glittering baroque Court suit, with muff and plumed hat, in which he proceeds to show himself abroad, followed by his four footmen. On his return, Mme. Jourdain, admirably acted by Miss Rose Edouin, rates him soundly on his folly, and the saucy ignorant maid-servant defeats him in a fencing bout with her feather broom, and then Mme. Jourdain is got out of the way in order that the fair Dorimene, to whom Jourdain is paying court by proxy, may attend the feast he has prepared in her honour.

A WONDERFUL BANQUET.

Before long she comes in stiff brocades, her curls partly confined by a coquettish mob-cap. As she is played by Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Jourdain seems quite justified in thinking her the most beautiful person in the world. They sit down to a wonderful banquet, which is served on gold plate, and at which the servants literally dance attendance. The most remarkable feature of this bizarre meal is a veritable "omelette aux surprises," for when the cover is lifted a flaxen-haired nymph springs from the dish and dances round the table in the neo-Greek style. Nor could anything prettier or more graceful be imagined than Miss Mabel Roy's rendering of this joyous measure. Meanwhile, it is a sheer delight to watch Dorimene, always the great lady, unbend towards her awkward host, who is trying so hard to make himself agreeable; but when Mme. Jourdain gives them an impromptu surprise by returning and reviling her infatuated husband, the smile fades from Dorimene's lovely face, her growing indignation being indicated with amazing effect by Miss Neilson-Terry who sweeps from the room in a glorious rage. When the symbolical bower of love had shut Bacchus and Ariadne from our view poor Jourdain who had slept through the greater part of the opera awoke to find that Dorimene had stolen off without waiting to see the fireworks. Then the perfect gentleman made his final bow and in the person of Sir Herbert Tree was accorded an ovation from a more than usually brilliant house the whole floor being occupied by stalls. Again and again the opera and comedy companies had to appear with Sir Herbert Tree and Mr. Thomas Beecham who gracefully bowed to the orchestra which had shared so largely in what was an undoubted all-round triumph.

"ELAINE."

In the rather boring comedy called "Elaine," written by Mr. Harold Chapin and brought out at the Court Theatre by Miss Horniman's company in mail week, a middle-aged affluent person, John Curtis, finding a well-bred but poor girl, Elaine, whom he loved and who loved him, at his mercy through having no parents, made her his mistess, instead or marrying her. And five years later another person, called Gerald Ferrers, believing her to be married and seeing her to be unhappy (chiefly as a result of the slights to which Curtis has exposed her) askes her to fly with him, which she promised to do; but, as it happened, he (Ferrers) learnt just in time that she was not a wife, but only a mistress, whereupon he rose and reviled her. Whereupon, Elaine turned to her Curtis once more, and said meekly she would marry him if he wished it; and, as he had been urged to take this course by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Sir Peter Philox, and seemed willing, the curtain fell on the prospect of Elaine being made what is called "an honest woman." It was not of course, the mere fact that the two male protagonists were cads that made the play boring, for cads have often been known to be very amusing—on the stage. It was boring because everybody talked a great deal without displaying much intelligence—not enough even to guess at the real characters of the people they were mixing with. Three acts of cads are bad enough, but three acts of fools are worse. Curtis was a fool not to realise that what he was doing for Elaine could not possibly make her happy; Ferrers was a fool to get himself into a position out of which he could only escape with humiliation; Elaine, perhaps, was the silliest of them all for letting herself be the shuttlecock of two such very twopenny-halfpenny battledores. From time to time the dialogue suggested what is understood as comic relief. Here is a specimen:—

"He speaks German perfectly."

"So he ought to. He has false teeth."

On the whole, we think we preferred the serious part of the conversation. Perhaps the pleasantest person in the play was a clergyman who seemed also to be a Christian as he appeared able to understand and make allowance for a weak sister, except when he found himself under the cold eye of his extremely ill-bred wife, whom, with no sense of surprise, we discovered before long to be a sister of Curtis.

Not until the middle of the second act of Bayard Veiller's "Within the Law" (adapted for the English stage by Messrs. Frederick Fenn and Arthur Wimperis), at the Haymarket Theatre on May 25th, did the audience realise that what they were seeing was, after all, Melodrama. During the first act, the wrongs of Margaret Taylor, the shop-girl in Gilder's Emporium, who had been accused unjustly of theft, and who came to charge her employer with all the responsibility for any thefts that had taken place, the audience felt itself watching the beginnings of a big dramatic exposition of certain fairly familiar facts in social economics. "How can you expect young women to live honest lives on fourteen shillings a week" cried the girl; and a pamphlet in four acts seemed assured. Even when she cried, as the curtain fell, "If I am sent to prison I will have my revenge on you when I come out!" we still felt that an authentic picture of life had commenced. But when in the second act we discover pretty Margaret (a year after her release from twelve months' imprisonment), the head of a band of criminals, including a man who was described as "grand little forger" and a girl who had "done time" as a blackmailer; when we discovered that the "grand little forger" possessed a revolver with an attachment called "the Maxim silencer," which enabled it to be fired without any resultant report; when we saw the male members of the gang deciding on a midnight incursion into the Gilder household to steal therefrom some valuable tapestries; and when we realised that Margaret was pursuing her revenge by getting Gilder's only son into her toils and meditating marrying him—then we realised that it was not social drama or a pamphlet or anything that needed to be taken seriously we were seeing but just a melodrama of as highly coloured a type as any we saw at the Adelphi in the years gone by. We are there for "sensation," and we get it "thick and slab," not excluding a murder with the patent "Maxim silencer" revolver. Floods of sudden compunction also we had from the deadly Margaret, and wellings of tenderness from the "grand little forger," and the audience becomes as emotional over them as ever an audience did in the palmy days of the late Mr. W. Terriss and Miss Jessie Millward. One outburst of the "grand little forger" was, indeed, precious. Gazing with tender eyes on Margaret, whom he evidently loved in honourable fashion, as a "grand little forger" in melodrama would he suddenly express the wish that he could see her settled down to a happy domesticity with her "four little kiddies" about her. And the pit heaved an audible sigh of sympathy. It was really rather an astounding evening. Of course, all ended happily. The elder Gilder discovered that Margaret was, after all, the best woman his son and heir could possibly have married, and the curtain fell on the young couple rapturously embracing each other.

"OH! I SAY!"

It was good to see Mr. James Welch at the Criterion Theatre in Mail week after his long absence from London. He is a comedian of genius in his own way, and in Mr. Sydney Blow and Mr. Douglas Hoare's adaptation of "Une Nuit de Noces" he has a part which suits him in every particular. Mr. Welch has to act at express speed, and it was wonderful how he made every line and every incident tell. Mr. Welch is an English Gallipaux, and London will be the gayer for his return. The title of the French farce gives almost enough idea of the story. Mr. Welch, as a young bridegroom, had hoped to spend a happy and quiet honeymoon in Paris, but on his wedding day an old flame, an actress with the fascinating name of Sidonie de Matisse, crosses his path, and he his to invent all kinds of excuses to keep his wedding secret from her. Unfortunately Sidonie's maid has let her mistress's flat to the newly-wedded couple, and is posing as Sidonie herself. Matters are complicated by the bridegroom's father-in-law being an admirer of the actress. The best man, when the whole party meets at Sidonie's flat, is passed off as the bridegroom. The French and English authors have not troubled to make the incidents plausible, but that hardly matters in such a piece, and, at any rate, they have invented a clever ending. It is a pity that suggestions of impropriety should be emphasised, because in the English version there are no real improprieties, so that to lay stress on them is absurd. Having, no doubt, whitewashed the incidents, the adaptors might have refrained from playing at naughtiness. However, the farce is amusing and it is well acted not only by Mr. Welch, but by Mr. Robert Averell as the best man and Mr. Bruce Winston as the bride's father. Miss Sybil de Bray as the bride has only to look pretty, and in that she succeeded. Mlle. Marguerite Scialtiel, well known as a disease, did not suggest Sidonie's jealous nature, and she seemed to find it difficult to keep a straight face when Mr. Welch was extravagant in his fun. Miss Ruby Miller as Sidonie's maid and Mr. James Ashgate as a melancholy, timid waiter, did clever work. "Oh; say!" should fill the Criterion even on the hottest nights.

A NEW BARRIE PLAY.

Mr. Charles Frohman has secured Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Sir John Hare to appear together in Mr. J. M. Barrie's new comedy, "The Legend of Leonora." Mrs. Campbell and Sir John Hare have not appeared in the same programme since the original production of "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" at the Garrick. Her performance as Leonora, will be Mrs. Campbell's first appearance in a Barrie play. Sir John Hare of course, was the Earl of Carlton in Mr. Barrie's comedy, "Little Mary." Mr. Barrie's latest play is in three acts—his first full evening's bill since "What Every Woman Knows." For the last few years Mr. Barrie has devoted himself entirely to one-act play productions, his latest being the unacknowledged "skit," "The Dramatists Get What They Want," in the Hippodrome revue, "The Legend of Leonora" is written in a new vein, and is said to be quite different in character from the other Barrie comedies. Rehearsals will start in August; and after the London production the play will be staged in America.

ACTRESS'S EYES INSURED.

Miss Grace Tyson, an American artiste who is in the cast of "Come Over Here" at the London Opera House has a great reputation as an exponent of emotional expression with the eyes. She says there is no thought that cannot be expressed by the eyes, and she has insured her own for £5,000 in the same way that violinists and pianists insure their hands and singers their voices

OLD SCOTTISH CHURCH PLATE.

At the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland the report of the committee on Benefice Register urged increased vigilance in the preservation of old church property. It stated that at a recent sale in Edinburgh of silver plate belonging to an old Perthshire family what was described as an old Communion cup with spout and handle, dated 1674, was sold for £330. There seemed to be little doubt that the cup was an old Scottish baptismal laver.

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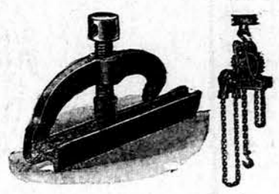
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The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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